The New-York Times.

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"MIDSUMMER MADNESS."

Last Act of the Democratic Bedlamites.

Confession of the Utter Hopelessness of their Cause.

Gagged and Bound they Gulph Down Greeley and Brown.

Tammany, in Ecstasy, Fires One Hundred Guns.

Tweed and Pals Respond to the Nomination of their Apologist.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—At last the agony is over. With many expressions of extreme disgust, with some weak and vain attempts to like the dose, the Democracy have swallowed Greeley, Brown and the Cincinnati platform. From first to last this affair has been the ghastliest of political shows. From beginning to end there has hardly been an endeavor to disguise the truth that only because of the delusion that through Greeley lies the only way to repeat at Washington the achievements of the Tammany gang in New-York, Greeley has been taken. Already it is apparent, the Democracy have abandoned the plan of trying to rush their puppet through by a burst of popular enthusiasm, and that their sole reliance is upon the discipline of the party which has so often carried the organization into absurdities and political crimes.

THE DISMAL SCENE OPENS.

When the Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, it was evident that the session was to be more intolerable than that of the previous day. The day was much warmer, and although the building was no more crowded than on the prior occasion, the session being held in the middle of the day, the heat was dangerously intense. There was a manifest desire to get through as soon as possible, and Doolittle calling to order promptly, the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was the Cincinnati platform *verbatim*, was read at once. It was greeted with a few shouts from the delegates and with applause from the galleries, but the portion which met with most enthusiasm was that which declared that no President should be re-elected, the Democracy evidently being delighted that they were not to have two terms of Greeley. At the conclusion of the reading a score of men jumped up and yelled, and there were cheers from about half the delegates.

THE GAG APPLIED.

Mr. Burr, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee, then announced that this platform had been adopted with only the dissenting votes of Delaware, Georgia and Mississippi, and moved the previous question on its adoption by the Convention. Instantly there was a scene of great confusion, and all attempts to keep the [illegible] influences which are at work in the Democratic ranks out of sight were futile. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, rose to a question of order, and bitterly protested against the gag law being enforced upon the Democracy, but he was ruled down by Doolittle. A dozen other members sprung up in different parts of the house to join in the protest, but Doolittle ruled all debate out of order, and after some minutes of wild confusion, the roll-call of the States on sustaining the previous question was proceeded with. There was some disorder during the call, but it was finally concluded and the result announced as 5[illegible] yeas to 176 nays.

DISSENSION READY TO BREAK OUT.

The previous question being sustained, Burr had an hour under the rules to close the debate, which had not been allowed, and he gave ten minutes to Mr. Bayard. That gentleman spoke from the platform, making a strong argument for the true Democracy, and against the surrender to Greeley, which was greeted with cheers and hisses. At this moment, it was observable that the Convention had so little of heartiness in its work that if a strong, magnetic speaker like Voorhees, of Indiana, had been in the place of Bayard, the Greeley conspiracy might have been defeated. Bayard had his time extended, so that he spoke altogether twenty minutes, but without much effect, as his voice was not powerful enough to fill the house. After him O'Connor, of South Carolina, made a stirring appeal for the surrender, in which he managed to show that the Democracy had been totally wrong on every political issue for the last twenty years. After him Reagan, of Texas, who was Jeff. Davis' Postmaster-General, made an appeal in behalf of the bailor of his rebel master, after which many of the delegates, remembering former sports began to call "time." There was then a demand that the resolutions should be voted upon separately, which was met with cries of "No," "No," from the venal majority. The call of States then commenced, but the Alabama delegation, the first, wanting to explain, an objection being made, refused to vote. The call proceeded, and during its progress showed the following negative votes: Delaware, 6; Georgia, 1[illegible]; Mississippi, [illegible]; Missouri, 3; New-Jersey, [illegible]; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, [illegible], and West Virginia, [illegible], with nine in Tennessee which were not allowed to be counted in consequence of the whole vote being cast at the direction of the majority. There was great confusion during the call, the votes of the several States being greeted with cheers and hisses, and the result was at last announced as—Yeas 670, nays 62.

HOFFMAN'S LITTLE DODGE.

There was then a motion made and adopted to go into the nomination of President, whereupon Gov. Hoffman made a desperate attempt to manufacture some Greeley enthusiasm, by holding up a roll of a paper which he said was signed by 15,000 Germans of the City of New-York who would support Greeley and Brown. But those who were upon the platform were inconsiderate enough to allow this document for the sake of effect to be unrolled and stretched through the house. Thereby everybody could see that it was about 100 feet long, and those who were near enough to scan the thing, saw that the names were half an inch apart. This raised grave doubts of the veracity of the Governor of New-York, as a slight calculation showed that there could not be more than 2,[illegible] names appended to the resolution praying for Greeley.

THE NEXT THING ON THE PROGRAMME.

After the [illegible]tion—which was [illegible] [illegible]d with only a few [illegible] began upon the [illegible] President. Ala- [illegible] and, of course, led [illegible]. There was a de- [illegible] [illegible]rrender with eclat [illegible] to their feet and [illegible] general idea that [illegible] there were loud [illegible] Sunset Cox was [illegible] calling on the New-Yorkers, but without much success. The start was a failure, and the nomination was destined to prove a failure to the end. Presently Delaware showed the latent disaffection by giving her six votes to James A. Bayard. Florida cast 3 blank and Georgia 1 blank. There was an attempt to get up a scene over the 42 of Illinois for Greeley, which was a failure, and a like result attended a like effort when Iowa was called and voted solid for the "Sage."

THE CLIMAX OF DULLNESS.

Here the pivotal-point of this scene of prepared enthusiasm, which it was expected would be unparalleled, was reached. John T. Hoffman was the man of most renown in this Convention. Of national reputation, impressive presence and great power in rousing large masses of men, it was expected that his speech, when New-York was called, would at least stir this Convention into something approaching the grand display at Philadelphia. Through all the roll-call down to this point, it had been whispered through the house, "Wait for New-York. Wait until Hoffman speaks, then let us all get up and yell." But it was beyond Hoffman's power to revive a corpse. The man who had so often roused living assemblages to the highest point saw his words fall without power upon this mass before him. Twice or thrice a few feeble cheers greeted him, and when he concluded, and announced seventy votes for Horace Greeley, not more than 200 of all that body of delegates rose to their feet and cheered. There was nothing approaching even a general outburst of applause. After this failure the ballot went on with even less of life. Presently Pennsylvania was reached, and unexpectedly to all, its vote was announced as only 28 for Greeley, 21 for Jeremiah S. Black, and two blank. This was a damper, and from this point out the Convention never revived from the shock. True, all the votes except two given by West Virginia for Groesbeck were given to Greeley, and it was evident he was the nominee of the Democratic Party for President of the United States by more than the two-thirds required by the long-established usages of the party; but there was no joy in that fact, or if there was it was concealed with most consummate art. Here let me say distinctly, without any intention to color the truth in the least degree, that I watched this scene down to this point closely; I watched it for the purpose of stating plainly the facts as I could see them, and that having so watched I must say that, although occasionally there had been cheers, and that one or two occasions perhaps a third of the Convention had risen and yelled with some degree of vigor, and although from the start there was an evident straining for enthusiasm that never appeared, yet from first to last there was nothing that with a strict regard to truth could be called a general outburst of applause.

NOT UNANIMOUS.

The vote was announced: 687 for Greeley, 1[illegible] for Bayard, 2 for Groesbeck, and the remainder blank, and then there were general cries through the house for Pennsylvania, as it was expected that with this State wheeling solid into line for Greeley, the long desired display of popular enthusiasm would be had. Wallace, of the Keystone State, went to the platform, and commencing in his best style, which is always good, sought to revivify the dead mass before him. He spoke of the power and the majority of the State; he spoke of the certainty of its deliverance from Republican rule, and he closed by moving to make the nomination of Greeley unanimous. There were shouts again from a third of the house, but there were none of those unequivocal marks that this nomination sprung from the popular heart which were manifest to the dullest and most prejudiced observer of that glorious scene at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. It was noticeable that the negative of this question was not put, and that Delaware and the nine votes of New-Jersey were never recounted. They went out from that Convention as they went into it, with an unalterable opposition to Greeley, his works and his ways.

COMIC CLOSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The management had one card left. At this juncture there was a feeble imitation of Philadelphia. Those who witnessed that magnificent spectacle will remember that after the nomination of Grant a scene was let down at the back of the stage representing the nation's savior upon horseback, and will remember how that vast audience rose as if [illegible] and how mighty cheers shook the walls of that vast edifice. Here the imitation was so feeble as to be jocose. There was a scene dropped down at the back of the stage, it was an old property of the theatre, which was supposed to represent the White House, and the audience was required by a violent stretch of the imagination to suppose that "honest old Horace," with the Tammany gang behind him, was inside it. Nothing could have been more absurd than this. Instead of cheers there was a general laugh, and this last card also was a total failure.

THE CAUDAL APPENDAGE.

Having swallowed Greeley, the Convention proceeded to bolt B. Gratz Brown with something more of ease. On the call of the States he had 713 votes. Delaware, steadfast to principle, gave her six votes to Stevenson, of Kentucky, and the remainder were blank. Glad to get rid of this unpleasant task, prostrated by the herculean undertaking of transforming Horace Greeley into a Democratic candidate, and with much delight that it had succeeded in the effort, this Convention of the Democracy streamed perspiring into the hot sun of the noonday, and thus this farcical Convention of 1872 came to an end.

THE HONEST MEN OF THE PARTY.

During these expiring scenes of the Democratic Party at the Opera-house, the handful of the faithful had been waiting at the Maryland Institute for the result which every one knew was certain. As soon as it was positively ascertained the meeting was formally called to order by the temporary Chairman, Joseph R. Flanders, the Committee on Permanent Organization presented the following report: For President, Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, of New-Jersey; for Vice-Presidents, Ed. F. Sackes, of South Carolina; James Sweeny, of Pennsylvania; Ezra Kina, of Texas, and Jesse Miller, of West Virginia.

For Secretaries, James Sherwood, of Connecticut, and T. J. Clute, of New-York. The report was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to conduct Mr. Bayard to the chair. The Chairman, who was received with cheers, said: We are assembled here in obedience to the wishes of a very respectable portion of the Democratic Party in our respective States, to resist the attempt that has been made to destroy Democracy. A conspiracy now culminating in the accomplishment of one of its chief objects—a conspiracy for the dissolution of our party—has been formed and in operation for months, and to resist and defeat that conspiracy we are here today. [Applause.] We consider ourselves as representing vast masses of the Democratic Party whose voices have not been heard in this contest, who have not had an opportunity to express their opinions respecting this foul conspiracy to which I refer. These masses are imperfectly represented in that great Convention at the Opera-house, which is accomplishing these purposes of the conspirators. You have heard from these conspirators again and again that Democracy was a standing menace to the country, and you have heard them say that it must cease to exist. For that purpose it was called upon to indorse the platform and the nominees of Cincinnati. We are here to defeat all nefarious purposes of that sort. We desire to lift aloft the old flag and fling back defiance upon those who would heap so many indignities upon us. But a political coalition of this nature cannot succeed. It never did. When Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati it was received with contempt all over the country, but gradually these manipulations took place, and now they call upon us to indorse his nomination. He concluded by expressing his firm conviction that the honest Democrats of the nation would never permit their party to be destroyed in this way. [Applause.]

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY.

The Committee on Address reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

In view of the action which has this day been taken by the Democratic National Convention, sitting in this city at the Opera-house, in the adoption of a platform, in its main features distinctively Republican, and the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of a man, who for years has been the most bitter and implacable enemy of the Democratic Party, this conference of Democrats from different States of the Union has been convened, to take such action as the honor and safety of the Democratic cause and the demands of the country demand, and as a preliminary to and a justification of our proper action, we hereby declare:

That the aforesaid proceedings of the said National Convention are a virtual dissolution of the hitherto existing organization of the Democratic Party. That they are an unconditional abandonment of the principles of the Democratic Party and the acceptance of such as are conflicting and irreconcilable with them. That by this action the said Convention, as claiming to represent the Democratic Party, has been false to its obligation of duty, to principles, to regard for consistency, and to every sentiment of political honor; and as it can represent the Democratic Party only by adhering to its principles, and can make nominations which Democrats are bound to support only by naming candidates who are known and recognized Democrats, therefore the action which it has taken, so far from being binding as the action of the Democratic Party, should be spurned by all true Democrats and resisted with unyielding tenacity and to the utmost extremity. Denying that Democracy is dead or that it can ever die while the principles of our fathers are cherished by even a few devoted hearts, we seize and again fling to the breeze for all true Democrats to rally around the banner so faithlessly lowered, and pledge our undying devotion to the principles which it represents, deeming those principles to involve living and enduring issues.

That the system of Government established by our fathers was a Federal Union of coequal States. That we hold to the doctrines of State Rights and of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, as defined by Thomas Jefferson, believing their effective recognition to be indispensable to the maintenance of free political institutions and the perpetuation of popular liberty in this country, and to those essential principles of government enumerated by him in his first inaugural address, specially applicable to our time and condition, consisting of the admirable and ever-important propositions—"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political;" "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none;" "a well-disciplined militia our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war till regulars may relieve them;" "the supremacy of the civil over the military authority;" "freedom of religion;" "freedom of the Press;" "freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus;" "trial by juries impartially selected;" to which should be added what Mr. Jefferson defined as "the sum of good government," "a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another; which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

We recommend our Democratic fellow-citizens in the several States to form Democratic State organizations, and do all in their power to check the growing defection from true Democratic principles; and we further suggest and recommend that a Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, the [illegible] of September, 1872, to take such steps as may be deemed prudent and essential.

Mr. Bitley made a proposition to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States, but by consent it was laid upon the table. Mr. Pickmore moved that the following be incorporated in the platform:

1st.—An act of universal amnesty and the restoration of political rights.

2d.—The repeal of all acts injuriously affecting the Southern States.

3d.—The extension of the Franchise laws to the soldiers of the south.

4th.—Payment for the liberated slaves from the National Treasury.

5th.—A change in the national flag to make it acceptable to the people of the whole country.

Mr. Flanders said this was not the place to entertain the motion just then, and it was withdrawn. The meeting then adjourned.

A WRETCHED CREW.

Without faith in the present, without encouragement for the future, ashamed of what they have done, fearful that they will have no recompense for the sacrifice which they have made, the Democratic delegates this evening are scattering to their homes. Horace Greeley has been bolted, swallowed without question, but he sits uneasy upon the Democratic stomach, and with the call for the Louisville Convention staring them in the face as they departed they went to their homes with a fear that their abandonment of principle, their acceptance of their greatest enemy for their candidate, had been without avail. E. C.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Applying the Gag—Vigorous but Ineffectual Kicking During the Operation.

A. E. Burr, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that the Committee were ready to report, and asked the clerk to read in the first place the introductory paragraph of the report, which is all of the report written by the Committee, and has already been printed. Mr. Burr continued after the rest of the report had been read: Mr. Chairman, these resolutions embrace the Cincinnati platform, word for word; nothing taken from it, nothing added, except the short preamble. The resolutions were adopted by every State in this Union except four, viz.: Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon. Having been adopted with that unusual degree of unanimity, Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolutions as a whole, and on that motion I move the previous question.

The PRESIDENT—Mr. Burr, of the Committee on Resolutions, reports from that Committee a platform and moves its adoption, and on that motion he asks the previous question.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware—I rise to a question of order. Has the previous question—another name for gag-law—become the law of a Democratic Convention, without notice to the delegates? [Loud cries of "No," and cheers and hisses.]

The PRESIDENT—The Chair overrules the point of order. The pending question is not debatable, but the Chair deems it proper to state that the Convention has adopted, by unanimous vote, as the rules to govern its proceedings, the rules of the House of Representatives. The motion for the previous question is in order under one of those rules, which are essential to the transaction of business in large bodies of men.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware—I ask that the Chairman withdraw his call for the previous question for the period of at least ten minutes, that the minority may be heard. [Cries of "No," and much confusion.]

The PRESIDENT—The appeal is made by the gentleman from Delaware to the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and not to anybody else.

Mr. BAILEY, of Pennsylvania—I second the appeal in behalf of the delegation from Pennsylvania. [Cries of "Question."]

Mr. BURR—I would concede what the gentleman asks with the greatest pleasure, but I am under instructions from the Committee and cannot yield the point, and must insist upon the motion I make.

Senator BAYARD—I wish to appeal to the sense of manhood of the Democratic Party, and appeal to the self-respect. Are you deaf to the voice of reason? [Confusion.]

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Delaware will come to order.

Hon. G. SAULSBURY, of Delaware—I say this proceeding is unfair. It is unjust to the Democracy of this country.

The PRESIDENT—The question is, Will the House sustain the previous question? [Cries of "Yes" and "No."]

A DELEGATE—Call the roll of States.

The PRESIDENT—The Secretary will call the roll. The roll call resulted in 573 yeas, 1[illegible] nays, as follows:

YEAS—Alabama, 16; Arkansas, 1[illegible]; California, 1[illegible]; Connecticut, 12; Florida, [illegible]; Georgia, [illegible]; Illinois, [illegible]; Indiana, 30; Iowa, [illegible]; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 24; Louisiana, [illegible]; Maine, [illegible]; Maryland, 14; Massachusetts, 2[illegible]; Michigan, 2[illegible]; Minnesota, 10; Missouri, 30; Nebraska, 6; New-Hampshire, 10; New-York, 70; North Carolina, 20; Ohio, 4[illegible]; Pennsylvania, [illegible]; Rhode Island, 8; South Carolina, [illegible]; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 1[illegible]; Vermont, 10; Virginia, 22; West Virginia, [illegible]; Wisconsin, 20.

NAYS—Alabama, 1[illegible]; Delaware, [illegible]. [When Delaware was called, Mr. Saulsbury said: "We vote no, Sir, now and forever!"] Florida, [illegible]; Georgia, [illegible]; Louisiana, 1[illegible]; Maryland, [illegible]; Mississippi, 1[illegible]; Missouri, [illegible]; Nevada, [illegible]; New-Jersey, 1[illegible]; Oregon, [illegible]; Pennsylvania, 2[illegible]; South Carolina, [illegible]; West Virginia, [illegible].

THE SCREWS TIGHTENED.

Before the question on adopting the resolutions was taken, Mr. McRae, of Tennessee said: I rise to a question of privilege. I insist upon being heard. It is a question of privilege. [Cries of "Sit down." "Shut up."]

The PRESIDENT—What is the gentleman's question of privilege?

Mr. MCRAE—When I was in the last Democratic Convention, in 1860—[Cries of "Sit down;" that belongs to the past."] The question is this: I want to offer my protest against this centralization through the instrumentality of a Committee, by which free thought and free utterance in a Democratic assembly composed of representatives from all parts of the country—

Mr. FAULKNER, of New-York, (interposing,) said—I arise to a point of order. It is not a question of privilege for a gentleman to enter a protest, under the form of debating a question that is closed.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Tennessee is out of order.

Mr. MCRAE—I want to say another word on the question of privilege. [Loud cries of "No, no."]

The PRESIDENT—The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary then called the roll of States, upon motion for the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, with the following result—yeas, 670; nays 62.

THE VOTES OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The roll-call being concluded, the President directed the clerk to read the result of the vote, which was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	732
Horace Greeley received	686
(Great applause.)	
James A. Bayard, of Delaware	15
Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania	21
William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio	2
Blank	8

A motion to make the vote unanimous failed. The result of the vote for Vice-President was as follows:

For Vice-President, whole number of votes	732
For B. Gratz Brown	713
For John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky	6
Blank votes	13

Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The Reading Clerk announced that there would be in the evening at 8 o'clock a grand ratification-meeting at Monument-square, and then, on motion, the Convention, at 1½, adjourned *sine die*.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Committee appointed to notify Mr. Greeley and Mr. Brown of their nomination by the Convention held a meeting, Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, and L. P. Fenlon, Secretary, and appointed the following Subcommittee to prepare a letter to the nominees, to be submitted to the full Committee this P. M., viz.: James S. Thayer, of New-York; Judge J. C. Abbott, of Massachusetts; James Chesnut, of South Carolina, John C. Burch, of Tennessee; A. M. Miller, of Illinois.

On motion of Judge Abbott, it was resolved that the Committee proceed in a body to New-York and present the letter to Mr. Greeley. Should Mr. Brown be in New-York at the time, the Committee will also wait on him.

The Woman Suffragists Repelled With Scorn.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Connecticut; Susan B. Anthony, of New-York, and Laura De Force Gordon, of California, who have been in attendance on the Convention, hoping to obtain from the Democratic Party a broader recognition of their right to vote than was given by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, are very much disappointed by the utter rejection of their claims by the Baltimore Convention, and declare their intention of working for the Philadelphia platform and its nominees.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Augustus Schell Chosen Chairman—Meeting of the Committee Last Night.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee this afternoon, all the members being present except from the States of Delaware and Florida, Hon. Augustus Schell, of New-York, was elected permanent Chairman, and Hon. F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was re-elected permanent Secretary and Treasurer. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee: Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Illinois; Wm. A. Moore, of Michigan; Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas; Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts; John G. Thompson, of Ohio; James P. Barr, of Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Mathew W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Daniel W. L. Bate, of Tennessee.

The Chairman of the National Executive Committee was made a member of the committee *ex-officio*.

The following gentlemen compose the resident Democratic Committee at Washington: Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; James Brooks, of New-York; and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

IN THIS CITY.

Reception of the News—Tammany Responds to the Nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

About ten minutes after the news of Greeley and Brown's nomination at Baltimore reached the City, the guns of Tammany Hall belched out a hundred guns in the City Hall Park. "Tammany responds to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention" was painted upon a canvas banner placed near the scene of the firing. Flags were hoisted upon the City Hall by Tammany's orders, upon the *Tribune* buildings and by the newspapers notorious for a partial and total suppression of the Tammany frauds. The noise of the cannon attracted the crowds usually drawn to the Park upon the occasion of the firing of a salute, and among them were many loud-mouthed champions of the man once honored by the Republican Party, when he was believed to be swayed by principle, and not a selfish desire of his own personal advancement, as is now so palpable to every one.

There were many readers of the newspaper bulletins, and the comments made upon the news were curious.

"What do you think about it?" said one man to his friend.

"Well, I suppose I'll have to vote for him, as he is the nominee of my party; but all that I have to say about it, that there is nothing in his favor but his availability."

Another gentleman, a Democrat, read the announcement again and again, as though there might be something wrong about it, and then walked slowly away, shaking his head mournfully.

Said one gentleman to another, in front of the TIMES bulletin, "How can we, as honest men, support this man? Why, there is not a thief in the City but who is in favor of his election."

"A worse representative of the Democratic sentiment of the country could not have been selected," said the other. These sentiments were seemingly reciprocated by every Democrat of acknowledged standing and probity encountered during the day.

A rush was made by a promiscuous crowd, while the guns were firing, for the *Tribune* office. It was soon flooded by the rough and ready gathering, who evidently anticipated the fun of a speech from Horace. They were not gratified, however, and they amused themselves by poking fun at the Tammany candidate. "Here's Horace. Hello! Horace. How do you do?" some of them would say to attract the attention of the others. There would then be a pushing and turning of heads, and finally a general guffaw at the joke. Several attempts were made to raise a cheer for the "Chappaquack" philosopher in the office, but each time it was a failure. It was impossible to raise anything but a laugh, and there was a broad grin upon the faces of everybody.

The gentlemen employed behind the counter looked upon these proceedings as though they were not relished, and to judge from the expression of their faces, seemed to think that their chief was in some way making himself ridiculous. A man with a shocking bad hat made a rambling speech to the rabble in the Park, and was cheered. This was the only cheering heard during the Tammany explosion. The officials in the City Hall, however, were wild with delight. Several of them were seen dancing an extravagant can-can in the lobby. The employes in Mayor Hall's office were prepared, they said, to bet fabulous amounts on Greeley's election. The same enthusiasm prevailed among the Tammany office-holders in the Sheriff's office, the County Clerk's and in the various Courts. These officials look on Greeley as their savior and have a mistaken idea that he is to be elected and they are to secure a new lease of office. Every Tammany man met on the street seemed with smiles. Were Horace Greeley an honest temperance reformer, he would shudder at the amount of rum consumed by his Tammany friends over the realization of their fondest wishes—a realization which their leaders had planned and worked for a year ago.

Broken, crushed and driven to hide themselves from the public gaze and probable punishment, the Tammany Ring exulted yesterday in a hopeful anticipation of a chance of fortune, and their tribe of dependents were ready to shout hallelujahs to the man they have always despised, who has turned his back upon honest men.

Leaving the City Hall yesterday, and plunging into the slums of the City, everywhere the news was heard, and it spread rapidly. Tammany was found to respond to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention through the unceasing Tammany mouth-pieces of those localities, who, while they debauch the miserable people of their neighborhoods, at the same time use them to corrupt our City politics.

The rum-sellers of Mackerelville, the Five Points, Water-street, Greenwich-street, the Fourth Ward Murderers' Row, Houston-street, and Bleecker-street, with some remarkable exceptions, "responded to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention." The inhabitants of Battle-row also responded.

Every gaming hell in the City responded, and so did Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, Norton, Genet, Bradley, Billy Cooke, Corson and the long list of Tammany plunderers whose names were made notorious in the TIMES. All of these men indorsed the nomination of the Baltimore Convention yesterday.

While the Tammany guns were thundering out their salute and the Tammany gang were "responding to the Baltimore nominations," and congratulating each other upon the choice of candidates, the Philosopher of many ideas was up town, surrounded by a small body of sore-heads, waiting for the telegram announcing the anticipated action of the Convention. He was at the Glenham Hotel head-quarters in the morning, and then retired to the Lincoln Club, where the news reached him. He smiled, and was pleased over it, and appeared to feel no regretful pangs at the thought that he was now the standard-bearer of that corrupt Tammany Hall which he once professed to be opposed to, but with whom it would now appear he has been secretly in friendship.

At Greeley head-quarters, yesterday, only two men were present when the news of the Baltimore nomination was received. These two were asleep, and the noise of the firing of cannon in City Hall Park broke their slumbers but for a moment. They rolled over lazily, and soon the sound of their snoring was the only interruption to the prevailing quiet.

THE NEUTRAL GROUND.

Sentiments of the Chicago Times on the Present Political Situation.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The *Times* of this morning, in a leader based on the assumption that the Baltimore Convention will today nominate Greeley and Brown, announces adherence to its views heretofore expressed in regard to Greeley, and says it cannot and will not espouse his cause or labor for his election. It says Greeley is now the candidate of the Democratic Party, so far as he can be made such, a fact which it regards as a hard one, but which cannot be ignored. It is also a fact that the choice of the people must be either for Greeley or Grant. The question as to how Democrats shall vote in this contingency, the *Times* says, is one to be decided by individual voters themselves, inasmuch as the action of the Baltimore Convention has not placed Democrats under the slightest obligation to vote for Greeley, one of the worst embodiments of radicalism the country has ever known. At the same time it is clearly the duty of every Democrat to give himself with renewed devotion to the work of rescuing local Governments and the legislative branch of the General Government from the grasp of Radicals.

The article concludes as follows: "Holding these opinions respecting the duty of Democrats, in view of the hard alternative now presented, the *Times*, while it cannot and will not give to Mr. Greeley any positive support, even as the lesser evil, while it washes its hands of all responsibility for his election, if he shall be elected, will support with redoubled zeal and vigor all Reform candidates for State offices and for Congress—all whom it regards as fitted by their principles, abilities and characters to exert a wholesome conservative influence upon the next Administration, whether it be Grant or Greeley. More could not be accomplished under different auspices, but that fact only strengthens the motive to do everything it is still possible to do to arrest bad and dangerous tendencies of the times, and cleanse the policy and measures of the Government."

LONG BRANCH.

How the News of the Nomination was Received—Feeling of the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 10.—The nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore has failed to elicit any enthusiasm whatever, with one exception. Mr. Frank Leslie, of *Day's Doings'* notoriety, fired a salute of one hundred Chinese bombs, in honor of the event, in front of the Ocean Hotel, much to the annoyance of the dancers inside. He succeeded in nearly overturning several carriages and stages, but did not succeed in raising a single cheer. On the appearance of the police he hurriedly retired. A few Democrats are trying to look and feel easy, but their jollification is far too much like a funeral feast. They seem to feel that, let them try as they may to wash down their unsavory and indigestible meal, they cannot keep off political dyspepsia in November.

ILLINOIS.

Desperate Attempt at Enthusiasm Among the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—The Democrats had a ratification meeting this evening, indorsing the action of the Baltimore Convention. A salute was fired from a very small gun, and $10 worth of fire-works were burned. Judge Trumbull was the principal speaker at the meeting. His speech consisted of a tirade against Grant and the Civil Service Reform bill, and in laudations of Horace Greeley. A very noticeable feature of the meeting was the absence of those Republicans who had heretofore gone off after strange gods. The laborers in this State have almost entirely repudiated the attempted coalition. The meeting was a very small affair.

VIRGINIA.

Gloomy Attempt at a Ratification Meeting—Coldness with Which the Nomination of the Tammany Candidate is Received.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10.—The news of the nomination of Greeley and Brown was received here today by the Greeleyites according to a matured programme. A piece of infant artillery was promptly carried to Capitol-square, where a number of rounds were fired, which were quite audible to all who were in the square, or who were not very far off. A mass meeting in front of Virginia Hall, tonight, was the best of the programme, but it was a most ridiculous failure, despite the music made by two dilapidated drums, the noise of the cannon and the burning of a scant supply of indifferent fire-works. The crowd that gathered was laughably small, and was chiefly composed of boys of both colors, and of curious persons on their way home who paused to see what the unusual noise was about. At length after waiting for the multitude that didn't come there were three separate distinct efforts to make a speech by as many parties with as many separate and distinct failures as to the result. I will mention the names of these orators, whom I'll wager neither you nor your readers ever heard of before. They were Messrs. F. W. Mahood, W. W. Cosby and A. Q. Holladay. The whole thing was so lame, impotent and farcical that at an early hour it was announced by Mr. E. Mahood that this was a mere spontaneous running together of the people to manifest their abounding joy at the nomination of Greeley, and that the grand ratification meeting would take place Friday night. He concluded the melancholy services by calling for nine cheers for Greeley and Brown, when, lo, there was a deep silence in response. This was broken by the uproar of the musical Departments who created. Hip, hip, hurrah! two or three times, in which about a dozen shrill-voiced boys joined, and others then summarily dispersed. This and other failures past and to come, are the consequences of counting upon a popular enthusiasm for Greeley that has no real existence.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Preparations for the Campaign—Tricks of the Tribune—Naval Appropriation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Political advices received here from Indiana within the past few days are very encouraging for the Republicans. There is a well-grounded belief among the best judges that the State will elect the Republican ticket in October next. This belief is only entertained because of the known facts in regard to the thorough organization of the canvass thus early in the campaign, and because of the vigilant and untiring efforts of the State Committee and its accessions in the counties, towns and districts. An organization by school districts throughout the State is now being perfected, by which concert in action can be secured nearly as perfect as in New-Hampshire. No roseate views of the campaign prevail in Indiana. The Republican workers too well know that nothing but hard work will win the victory. The men of coolest judgment here, among whom are several members of the Administration, view the general situation somewhat as the Indiana Representatives view the situation in that State. They are confident of victory, but expect that it will be achieved only by hard work. What they look to especially for effective aid is local organization, initiated first in the State Committees and running down through to townships and school districts. They look to see this done with unusual energy in the States of New-York and Pennsylvania. They do not mean to be deceived or allow anybody to be deceived by false estimates of Republican strength any more than they mean to be bluffed by the extravagant game of brag which the Greeleyites are now playing. They expect to see hard work done, and know that only will secure victory over a desperate and unscrupulous enemy.

SHARP PRACTICE BY THE REFORM PARTY.

Every now and then the Reform preachers are caught in some contemptible trick which puts to shame all their professions. This time it is two liberal organs, the New-York *Tribune* and the St. Paul *Dispatch*. The *Tribune* prints Sumner's speech as a supplement, and sends it to its feeble country confreres for circulation in their editions, without paying postage. In this case the St. Paul *Dispatch* sought to change the *Tribune* supplement into a *Dispatch* supplement, by pasting two turned rules, and the words, "Supplement to the St. Paul *Dispatch*" over the *Tribune* title, leaving the rest of the sheet, *Tribune* prospectus column, title lines and all just as printed at the *Tribune* office. A copy of this document having been forwarded to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, it is found to be in direct violation of section 142 of the postal Code, which subjects the entire edition to letter postage, and the proprietor who attempts to circulate it to $[illegible] fine for each document so inclosed and sent through the mails. The Postmaster at St. Paul has been instructed accordingly.

A NAVAL CLAIM.

Yesterday, W. E. Leroy, Earl English and Robert G. F. Lewis, the officers of the Navy appointed by the Judge of the District Court to appraise the value of the rebel ram Albemarle, which was sunk in Wilmington harbor during the war, submitted their report that $282,[illegible] 90 is a just and equitable appraisement. The Court made an order that $202,912 be deposited with the Assistant-Treasurer, 79,934 having been previously deposited for distribution.

THE POSTAL CARDS.

Numerous inquiries have been received by the Post-office Department in relation as to when postal cards will be supplied to the public, and if they are at present ready for distribution. As the clerks would have all of their time occupied by answering letters of this kind, the general statement is authoritatively made that the postal cards will not be ready for distribution for at least one month yet. They will be furnished by contract, and advertisements for proposals will be issued by the Department next week.

SEIZURE OF CUBAN PRIVATEERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury expects a full report by mail of all the circumstances attending the seizure of the alleged Cuban privateer Pioneer by the revenue-cutter Moccasin. No additional particulars have reached the Department today.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieut. J. F. Meiggs has been detached from torpedo duty at League Island.

The New-York State Temperance Society is called to meet at Saratoga Springs on July 2[illegible].

The weather throughout England yesterday was fair, and favorable to the growing crops.

Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock has been detached from Newport on Aug. 1, and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Continued and heavy rains, which have been very damaging to the crops, are reported in South Carolina.

Cotton caterpillars have appeared in many counties of Alabama, and cause much depression among the planters.

Pay-master C. P. Thompson has been detached from the Plymouth, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

First Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee has been detached from the Canonicus, and ordered to special duty at the Treasury Department.

A company of wealthy Bostonians have purchased the furnaces, plant and lease of the iron-mines at Clementsport, N. S., and will commence work at once.

John H. Warland, for many years editor of the Lowell *Courier*, and widely known as a vigorous political writer, died in the Asylum on Sunday last, aged sixty-five.

The boat race at Digby, N. S., between Fulton and Browne, has been postponed for smooth water. Great crowds were present to witness the race. The accommodations are poor.

Last evening a severe storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Philadelphia, Penn. Several culverts caved in. Trees were uprooted and telegraph-wires torn down.

David Smith, the youngest son of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, lectured at Salt Lake City last night against polygamy. His presence excited the present Church authorities but a little.

The report that the time for the Saratoga races has been changed is not true. The races will begin on Saturday, the 13th, and continue every day, Sunday excepted, for six days. Longfellow and Bassett are both there.

A grand banquet was given Tuesday evening at Peterboro', Ontario, to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of the Dominion. About 1,500 persons were present, including a large number of ladies. The town was handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

Tuesday afternoon Judge Steele addressed the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and the Junior exhibition occurred in the evening. Yesterday was the Commencement Day. Twenty-five have already applied for admission next year; of whom five are girls.

A Committee of the Board of Trade and of the Workmen's Benevolent Association met yesterday at Pottsville, Penn., to average the prices of coal from the June returns, and found the same to be $2.[illegible]. In accordance with the agreement made in January, 1869, the wages for July will be paid on the basis then established.

Gen. St. John R. L. Skinner died yesterday morning, at Wilmington, of paralysis, aged seventy-five years. Gen. Skinner was a native of Washington County, New-York. He served in the war of 1812, and during the administration of President Pierce was made First Assistant Postmaster-General—a position which he retained under Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson.

Jubilee Finances—A Deficit of $150,000.

From the Boston Post, July 9.

The balancing of accounts by the Jubilee Committee reveals the unwelcome fact that there is a deficit of [illegible], which will have to be made up from the guarantee fund, unless some method of swelling the receipts is hit upon. The building and fixtures still remain, but even these will hardly make up the loss. Mr. Gilmore, who has worked night and day for many months in bringing his great conception into shape, finds no return for his exhaustive labors, and the proceeds of his benefit were generously donated by him to the association. The Executive Committee would doubtless find, if they chose to experiment, that the sentiment of the business community of Boston is heartily favorable to any scheme which can be devised for making up the loss which Mr. Gilmore sustained in his enterprise, and the public-spirited citizens of Boston only await their suggestion to do their part toward making Mr. Gilmore a beneficiary, as he certainly deserves to be.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS

The American System of Representation in England.

Efforts to Secure it for the House of Commons.

Two Men Killed in Pope County, Arkansas.

Release of Dr. Houard by the Spanish Government.

Conclusion of the Commencement Exercises at Bowdoin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attempt to Introduce the American Elective System into England.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Morrison moved the second reading of the Proportional Representation bill, which adopts the American system of representation proportioned to population, readjusted according to each successive census.

Mr. Morrison explained the operation of the bill at great length. He demonstrated that under this system Birmingham would be entitled to seven and Liverpool to eleven representatives in Parliament, instead of three each as at present, and that London would be represented by sixty-two members instead of twenty as now.

Tom Hughes seconded the motion of Mr. Morrison.

Sir Charles Dilke opposed the motion, on the ground that Ireland and Scotland were not included in the operation of the bill.

Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cockburn, arbitrator on the part of England on the Geneva Tribunal, is to be created an Earl in recognition of his eminent services as Lord Chief Justice of England and in connection with the arbitration.

Lord Tenterden and Sir Roundell Palmer, agent and counsel for Great Britain before the Tribunal of Arbitration, will leave to-morrow for Geneva, whither Sir Alexander Cockburn went on Monday.

ARKANSAS.

The Troubles in the State—Two More Men Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, June 10.—Parties from Pope County this evening report that the militia to the number of sixty were near Dover last night. It is reported they intended to make an attack on that place today; also that two more citizens were killed last night at Dover. The Governor will send Major-General Upham, of the militia, to the scene of the troubles to-morrow to investigate the matter.

The counterfeiters were brought before Chief-Justice McClure this evening on a writ of habeas corpus, and the bail of each was fixed at $10,000. The party was remanded to prison in default of bail.

SPAIN.

Dr. Houard Released by the Spanish Authorities.

MADRID, July 10.—Houard is free. An order from Madrid offered his release as an act of pardon, to which Mr. Houard demurred, as his acceptance of it might appear as acknowledgment of guilt and a waiver of his right to compensation. He was then turned or forced out. He called yesterday on a Cadiz correspondent immediately after his release.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Inauguration of New Scholarships—A Military Drill to be Introduced.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 10.—At a meeting of the Boards of Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College today the following new scholarships were accepted: One thousand dollars from Rev. W. T. Savage, of Franklin, N. H.; $500 from Miss Mary Cleves, of Hallowell; $1,000 from Marshall Cram, of Brunswick, the scholarship to be called the "Cram Memorial Scholarship," in honor of his son, the late N. H. P. Cram, of the Class of '61; also, $1,000 from Mrs. Maria M. Sowell, of Kennebunk.

It was voted to repair Massachusetts Hall and fit up the upper rooms for a museum of natural science, to be called the "Cleveland Museum of Natural Science." The Department of Military Tactics was put on a footing with other departments, as regards authority and discipline, and all the students who are able will be forced to drill. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on James W. Bradbury and E. E. Bourne.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Condition of the Banks Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
United States Bonds to secure circulation	[illegible]
United States Bonds to secure deposits	[illegible]
United States Bonds and securities on hand	[illegible]
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Due from State Banks and bankers	[illegible]
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]
Premiums	[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing-house	[illegible]
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]
Bills of State Banks	[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Clearing-house certificates	[illegible]
Three Per Cent. certificates	[illegible]
Aggregate	$1,77[illegible]
Number of banks, 1,853.	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Undivided profits	[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
State Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
United States deposits	[illegible]
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to State Banks and bankers	[illegible]
Notes and bills rediscounted	[illegible]
Bills payable	[illegible]
Aggregate	$1,77[illegible]

(Signed.) JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued falling over New-England, Middle and Western Gulf States. It is highest over the South Atlantic States. Cloudy weather and areas of rain with fresh to brisk southerly to westerly winds have prevailed during the day from Ohio, eastward and northward, and over the Gulf States with fresh to brisk easterly winds. Telegraphic reports for Wednesday evening have not yet been received from stations in the Ohio Valley, and from Mississippi to Lake Michigan and westward, and for midnight reports have been received from Pennsylvania and South-eastern New-York to Georgia only.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather, areas of rain and easterly winds probably prevail over the Gulf States; partially cloudy weather and southerly to westerly winds for the South Atlantic States; westerly winds and clear and clearing weather for the Middle States; westerly winds for New-England.

THE FISK MURDER.

The Evidence for the Defense Concluded.

The Probing Question Again—Rebuttal Testimony—Was Fisk Armed?—The Trial Drawing to a Close.

The heat did not prevent there being the usual curious crowd of spectators in the Court-room and outside in the lobbies of the new Court-house, yesterday, during the proceedings in the trial of Stokes. The mother and sister of the prisoner sat beside him, but with their backs turned to the auditors, many of whom endeavored in vain to see their faces. When the mother of Stokes took the stand there was an expectant silence, but her testimony merely showed that after the Greenpoint oil refinery trouble with Fisk her son carried a pistol always, being, as he said, in fear of his life.

A great part of the day was devoted to trying to find out whether or not Dr. Fisher or Tripler probed for the bullet too deeply, and if they used the proper instruments. The defense closed and the prosecution began its rebuttal by proving, in spite of the objections of the other side, that, on the evidence of a Belgian, Fisk's interpreter, the murdered man was not armed on the day he was shot.

Dr. Thomas H. Tripler was recalled, and testified in answer to Mr. Tremaine:

Q.—Is Taylor on Poisons a recognized authority among medical men? A.—I am not familiar with it; I could not answer that.

Q.—Do you know anything about George Harley's Old Vegetable Neurotics? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is the length of the probe you used on Mr. Fisk? A.—Six inches.

Q.—Do you know a man named Marshall Cowing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him within three or four days after the death of Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir; he sat next to me at the dinner-table at the Grand Central Hotel.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that your probe was not a proper one, and if you had had the right kind you would have found the ball? Q.—I don't recollect that.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that you probed the wound before Dr. Fisher came? A.—Very likely I did.

DR. FISHER RECALLED.

Dr. Fisher was then recalled, and testified in answer to Mr. Tremaine:

Q.—I take it for granted that you recognize Taylor on Poisons as an authority? A.—It is, Sir; it is considered a good work on poisons.

Q.—Is it not a standard work on poisons? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Marshall Cowing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him after the death of Fisk? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that you put the probe in four inches and touched the ball, and pushed it five inches? A.—Never.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that you pushed the ball at all? No, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Cowing that Dr. Tripler had punched away at Fisk half an hour before you arrived? Q.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you have any conversation with him on that subject? A.—I don't recollect it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—Q.—If any injury had been inflicted by the probing, how would it have been manifested? A.—By inflammation; by peritonitis at that point.

Q.—Was any such thing discovered? A.—No, Sir.

Marshall Cowing was called, but did not respond.

THE MOTHER OF THE PRISONER TESTIFYING.

Nancy Stokes was sworn, and testified, in answer to Mr. Tremaine:

Q.—You are the mother of the prisoner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have lived here how long? A.—Ten years.

Q.—Came here from Philadelphia? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect when your son was put in prison? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you call upon him there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect his spending some time with your family a year ago? A.—Last year, in June, he was there two or three weeks.

Q.—Did you then discover he had a pistol? A.—I did; he sent his brother Horace for it one day, and I saw it daily on his bed after that.

Q.—Did you discover anything peculiar in his countenance? A.—I did on two or three occasions—when he was talking with his father about his imprisonment—he became excited; his eyes had a wild appearance that I had never seen before.

Q.—What were his social relations with his family? A.—Perfectly agreeable.

TESTIMONY OF HORACE STOKES.

Horace Stokes was sworn, and testified in answer to Mr. Tremaine: I am a brother of the prisoner; am twenty years of age.

Q.—Do you recollect when the prisoner was ill at your father's house in June a year ago? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he send you for his pistol? A.—Yes, Sir; he sent me to the Hoffman House for it; I got it from the clerk and brought it to him.

Q.—Did you notice anything strange in his manner? A.—He was somewhat nervous.

Q.—What did he say as to his apprehensions at that time? Objected to. Question allowed. Exception. A.—He told me he couldn't pass a night without the pistol, and hadn't for some time.

Q.—What fear did he express? A.—He said he carried the pistol, being in fear of an attack.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—Q.—What was the nature of his complaint at that time? A.—I think it was a poison on the skin; when he sent me for the pistol, I asked him why he carried it, and he said he always carried one since his troubles with Fisk; that he was afraid of an attack from Fisk or some of his men.

Mr. McKeon then read the testimony of Patrick Clarke, taken before the Coroner.

TESTIMONY OF DR. B. HOWE.

Dr. Benjamin Howe was called, and testified in answer to Mr. Tremaine:

Q.—What is your profession? A.—I am a medical practitioner; I reside in New-York, and have done so for fourteen or fifteen years; I am a member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; I was appointed such in 1860; it is the leading medical society of the United Kingdom; they publish regularly a pamphlet of their transactions.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Taylor on Poisons? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that a high medical authority? A.—There is [illegible] to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know of George Harley's Old Vegetable Neurotics? A.—I have heard of it as an authority.

TESTIMONY OF MARSHALL COWING.

Marshall Cowing was then sworn, and testified in answer to Mr. Tremaine: Q.—What is your business? A.—A manufacturer of metallic pumps and other hydraulic machines.

Q.—Where have you been living? A.—I have boarded at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the Grand Central, and other places; I am now keeping house in Seventy-eighth street; I boarded at the Grand Central from the time it opened, last August a year ago, with the exception of a few months, until quite recently.

Q.—Do you know Drs. Fisher and Tripler? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known Dr. Fisher? A.—Upward of a year.

Q.—Were you intimate with him? A.—We were quite intimate; we sat at the table a great deal together.

Q.—How long have you known Dr. Tripler? A.—Since last November or December; he boarded at the house; I am well acquainted with him.

Q.—Where were you at the time Fisk was shot? A.—I was then boarding at the hotel; I came in within an hour afterward.

Q.—After his death, do you recollect the conversation with Tripler in regard to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him in regard to his probing? A.—Yes, Sir; I was reminding the doctor in a quiet way that Mr. Fisk might have been killed by probing; Dr. Fisher told me to tell Tripler that he needn't be so all alarmed, that he punched away at Fisk half an hour before he came; I told Tripler it was very unprofessional for Dr. Fisher to say anything of that sort; that it showed malice, and it was [illegible] thing to joke about; he said: "I did punch away at him for some time, as Dr. Fisher said, but my instruments were entirely unfit for the purpose, and I didn't go so far as perhaps I otherwise would if it had been a proper one; he said, further, that Fisher was unwise in saying such a thing as that, for Fisher probed Fisk, and if I were to tell what I know about him I could sink him—he would not show his head in this house; I had a conversation with Fisher after he attended Fisk, and he said he struck the bullet at four inches and shoved it four and a half or five inches; I asked him why he had not extracted it, and he said his probes were not of the right sort; I asked him why he did not get the right probes, and he said he didn't have time—the case needed immediate attention; he told me this several times, and I think he told James Hand, coal merchant, the same thing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach.

Q.—Did you ever make any memorandum of any of these conversations you have spoken of? A.—No, Sir; I keep a business diary, but didn't put these things in; I didn't think they were of sufficient consequence, no more than that they were of a serious character.

Q.—I think you said they were jocose in their character? A.—In starting the conversation with Dr. Fisher, I did; I asked him in order to find out what the real state of things was—that was the first conversation; the conversation afterwards was jocose.

Q.—Do you recollect any other conversation you had with Dr. Fisher before you talked with Tripler? A.—I can't say yes or no to that, because I think I did, but I am not positive.

Q.—Can you do anything more than to give the substance of one of those conversations? A.—I can't give any particular one; the conversations were about the same each time.

Q.—One conversation, then, gives the substance of all? A.—Yes.

Q.—Give the substance of the interview with Tripler? A.—I told Mr. Tripler that Dr. Fisher requested me to say to him that he had punched away at Fisk for half an hour before he got there, before he saw him; Dr. Tripler [illegible] that he didn't know why Fisher should make such a remark; it was entirely uncalled for; Mr. Fisher had probed him also, he said, "and if I should tell what I know about Fisher [illegible] he would not dare to show his head in this hotel, and why he should talk that about me I don't see; now," says Dr. Tripler, "to show you what kind of a man he is, I come here to doctor his patient; he agrees to give me half what I collect; told me to make out my bill in this [illegible], make them both alike, his and my own, and send them in; says he you make yours out and then send them in separately."

Q.—Did this occur at the first conversation? A.—No, Sir; but I said it in one conversation.

The witness again stated the substance of the conversation and continued: I asked him if it was customary for a doctor to do the probing alone, or with some other doctor present; he said, "I thought I would venture a little, but not go to any serious extent."

Q.—When he used that expression, did you understand it as humorous or jocose? A.—No, I thought it a pretty serious thing; I told the defense of it a night before last.

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONY.

Dr. McCready was here called to the stand, and testified simply in relation to medical authorities, stating that "Harley's Vegetable Neurotics" and "Taylor on Poisons" were authorities.

Mr. McKeon then read the deposition of Amasa Sprague, President of the National Trotting Association, at Providence, R. I., to show that Stokes had a bona fide business engagement at Providence on the 6th of January, and that his last words to Mr. Sprague were, "I certainly shall be there." His business was the settling of a debt between him and Smith, of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin. All the material portions were excluded.

The deposition of Norman B. Eaton, taken by commission in London, was then read, but all the points of evidence of importance were excluded and objections taken, and only matters of personal history admitted.

John Crofton was next called. He is a surveyor and architect, and testified as to measurements of the staircase and hall-way. The distance of the sofa where the pistol was found from the parlor-door was thirteen feet nine inches. He experimented by trying to throw his tape-measure from the door and lodging it between the back and seat of the sofa, and failed to [illegible].

AFTER THE RECESS.

Dr. Benjamin Howard was recalled. He stated: I am Professor of Surgery in the University of Vermont, and a member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; I am also a member of the New-York Medical Society; I have the *Medical Register of the City of New-York*; the name of F. W. Fisher is not in that list.

In cross-examination, Dr. Howard said the work was principally compiled by Dr. Purdy and Dr. Elliott; it is a record of all reputable graduates of reputable colleges, practicing in the City of New-York; the Medical Historical Society is established with the express purpose of examining into the records of medical practitioners.

Judge Beach—Do you know how the manuscript was made up.

Witness—I know the men that did it.

Judge Beach—That isn't personal knowledge.

Mr. Tremaine—Is there any other published list of physicians known as the *Medical Register of New-York*? A.—There is not.

Mr. Tremaine—That is our case, with the exception of one witness, who does not respond. [To the officers.] Call John Rothwell again.

No witness of that name responded.

The Court—Do you close?

Mr. Tremaine—We close there.

The Court—Go on, Mr. District-Attorney.

The following witnesses were called in rebuttal:

CHARLES G. HALL RECALLED.

Mr. Charles G. Hall (who, it will be remembered, was the first witness called at the opening of the case) was examined as to whether he saw any pistol on the floor. He stated that he saw none on the floor of either room or in the passage.

Mr. Tremaine—Is that rebuttal?

District-Attorney—Why, the prisoner stated that he dropped his pistol opposite this room door, No. 219.

Q.—Did you see any pistol there that day at all? A.—I did not see any pistol there that day.

Q.—How near were you to the prisoner?

Mr. Tremaine—I object to this going over the evidence again, under pretence of rebutting.

The Court—We won't let them go all over it again, but I think they may show how near he was to the prisoner.

District-Attorney—I don't want to go over it all again; but they have introduced the prisoner's evidence, and that changes the whole circumstances.

The witness then pointed out upon the diagram the relative positions of himself and prisoner.

Q.—Was it light enough for you to see distinctly? A.—It was.

Q.—Could you have seen a pistol if there had been one on the floor? A.—I will say that I think I could.

TESTIMONY OF FISK'S INTERPRETER.

George Bardin was next called.

Mr. McKeon—Vous etes un Francais?

Witness—Non, Monsieur. [Laughter.]

Mr. McKeon—What are you then?

Witness—A Belgian.

District-Attorney—You were in the employ of Col. Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir—as interpreter; I lived in the same house with him—not always; I was there mostly mornings and evenings; I was there in the morning when he was dressing; I recollect the day of the morning on which he was wounded; I was present when he dressed on that morning.

Q.—Now, will you state to the Court and jury whether he had any pistol?

Mr. Tremaine—I object.

The Court—Why?

Mr. Tremaine—On the ground that while under the charge of alleged homicide, whether affirmatively (that it was done maliciously) or negatively, (that it was a case of justifiable homicide,) it was just as much a part of their duty to show all they could bearing upon the killing. They have already given some evidence in relation to the pistol; they proved something in regard to it by the valet; they produced the clothes, and they certainly examined the coachman. Now, I don't suppose that because the defense shows different from the case on the part of the people that they are to reopen the case. It was their duty at the outset to show that the killing was malicious, and, therefore, they were to give evidence that should exclude every other mode of killing. When evidence is offered as to where Fisk dressed in the morning, it is too remote.

The Court admitted the evidence. Exception.

Q.—Were you present at the time he dressed in the morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—He had no pistol in his possession? A.—No pistol.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—Well, the colored boy was called out, and he asked me to hand him his vest and pantaloons; I held the legs of the pantaloons so—when he put them on; I helped him to put his coat on; the same thing was done at three o'clock—I helped him to put his coat on, and brushed him.

Q.—When was that? A.—Between three twenty and three thirty; he had no pistol then; he has not made any change in his dress; he merely took off his coat and washed his hands; I saw him get into his carriage; that was the last I saw of him.

Mr. Bardin was cross-examined by Mr. McKeon. He was Fisk's companion after being his interpreter for the opera bouffe company. He testified to having to dress Fisk every day and accompanying him everywhere.

Q.—Did you breakfast with him? A.—A good many times; sometimes twice a week, sometimes more.

Q.—Were you with him all that morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did he reach the office? A.—A quarter past eleven; at twelve o'clock a gentleman came in to give him a report of what had happened at the Yorkville Police Court; I remained with him from that time to three o'clock.

Q.—How many pairs of pantaloons had Mr. Fisk? A.—I never counted them, Sir; it was not my business.

Q.—How many coats had he? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What time did he dress in the afternoon? A.—He left the office about three, and went to his room; I don't know what he did; from three to twenty minutes past three he sent for me to give him $20; I obtained it of Mr. Comer and gave it to him.

Q.—Did you know that he had fifteen $100 bills at that time in his pocket? A.—I did not.

Q.—Who is Comer? A.—A farmer. [Laughter.]

Q.—He farms where? A.—At Goshen.

Q.—Did you know him in any other capacity? A.—In the office as Private Secretary to Mr. Fisk.

Q.—Was he a farmer when he was Private Secretary? A.—Yes, Sir; he and his son; he dealt in milk, I believe.

Q.—Did you see his farm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it a milk-farm? A.—I don't know the difference between a milk-farm and any other farm. [Laughter.]

Judge Ingraham suggested that if anybody wished to laugh they should laugh to themselves, or he must take measures to stop the laughter.

Q.—You spoke of living in Twenty-fourth-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Montaland live in that house with you? A.—No, Sir; I never lived with Montaland in my life.

Q.—Did you see Fisk put his cloak on that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether there were pockets in that cape or not? A.—I could not say.

John Marshall, Mr. Fisk's valet, who was recalled, testified that on that morning he assisted in dressing Mr. Fisk.

Q.—State whether at that time he had any pistol upon his person? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Could he have one in his clothes without you knowing it? Excluded.

Q.—Was there any pistol there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him have a pistol in his possession? A.—A pair of pistols was presented to him by Mr. Cooney last June; I put them in a drawer for him, and took them down to Long Branch in July; there he gave them to Mr. Simon.

Q.—Did you ever know him to carry a pistol? A.—No, Sir.

FRANCIS HOUSEMAN RECALLED.

Francis Houseman, recalled for the prosecution in rebuttal: I was the driver of Col. Fisk's carriage on the day he was shot; do not remember of ever seeing a pistol in the hands of Col. Fisk.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon:

Q.—Did you put the trappings on the Colonel's horse when he turned out on parade? A.—I put the saddle on.

Q.—Did he carry pistols in the holsters? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you dress him on the 12th of July last for the parade? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—No, no, the horse; did you dress the horse on the day of the riot? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the horse out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He didn't mount then? A.—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Francis Curtis was recalled by the prosecution, and examined at considerable length as to whether he saw a pistol on the stairway of the hotel when he went to the assistance of Col. Fisk, or in taking off his clothing; or whether he thought of looking for a pistol when he saw the Colonel lying prostrate at the foot of the stairs immediately after the shooting, but the witness saw no trace of a pistol at that time.

Dr. Tripler was recalled for the prosecution, and after a great deal of discussion on the part of counsel, was briefly questioned as to the probe used on Col. Fisk, and as to his conversation with other doctors after the Colonel's demise, in reference to the administration of the number of minims of Magendie's solution.

Q.—Upon the 6th of January, at the time of the homicide, did you see anywhere about the clothes or person of Mr. Fisk, or on the stairway, any pistol? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you remove any portion of his clothing? A.—I did; his pants, drawers, vest, socks, and assisted in removing his collar and scarf; I have no recollection of his cloak or overcoat at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tremaine:

Q.—Do you know Dr. Shine of this City? A.—Yes, Sir; I met him a few days after the shooting, and had a conversation with him below the Grand Central Hotel.

Q.—Did you tell him at that time that the probe had broken in the wound? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you tell him nothing about the quantity of minims of Magendie's solution you gave Col. Fisk? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you tell him you had given him 120 minims hypodermically and that Dr. Fisher had given a large amount by mouth, and that you and he got scared and had to stop? A.—I do not recollect it.

Q.—Did you say anything in substance like that to him? A.—Nothing like it, Sir.

Another long discussion then ensued as to allowing the witness to testify in relation to the probe used.

Q.—Is this probe (produced) in the same condition as it was when you used it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It has been broken? A.—Yes, Sir, since that time; it was used at the Coroner's inquest; I broke the top of it two years ago.

Q.—Was it broken during any operation? A.—It was broken in Vandam-street, in an operation I made [illegible] is the only probe I ever bought; I have used that since then.

Q.—Has that probe been broken in any other place except at the top two years ago? A.—No, Sir; at Mr. Fisk's post-mortem examination, in trying to screw it up tight to give to a doctor, I wore off the last thread of the screw in the centre here where it joints together, and it got so it would not hold any more and it became useless.

Q.—It became useless how soon after it was used on Mr. Fisk? A.—Within two days.

Q.—Had you performed any other operation with it after you had probed this wound until it became useless? A.—I had not.

Q.—How many wounds had you probed with it before you probed Col. Fisk's? A.—I cannot answer that question.

Q.—Had you ever probed a gun-shot wound with it? A.—Yes, Sir, in the thigh.

Q.—Was that the only one you ever probed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was it before you probed this? A.—Just before Christmas.

By Mr. Beach—Q.—Are you able to say positively whether or not you made any such statements to Dr. Shine as to administering 120 minims of Magendie's solution, or that Dr. Fisher administered 120 by the mouth? A.—I never made any such statement.

Adjourned to 10½ o'clock this morning.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Treaty Saved—The News in Parliament—Mixed Opinions on the Geneva Decision—The Case of Judge Keogh—The Nine Hours' Strike.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29, 1872.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville reserved to themselves the pleasure of being the first to publish the good news from Geneva. The House of Commons meets an hour earlier than the House of Lords, and so Mr. Gladstone had the start of Lord Granville, whose audience, however, was not diminished thereby. Mr. Gladstone's statement only sated the appetite for Lord Granville's, and as many people as could get in hurried to the Upper House. A pleasant story will bear repetition, and there was a satisfaction in hearing the First Minister fully confirmed by the Foreign Secretary. Unfortunately, Gladstone has got the reputation of being so "dodgy" in his statements that there are a good many members of the House of Commons who never quite believe anything he says, and it was a relief to them to know that Lord Granville said the same thing. The Ministerial announcement was published at once in the evening papers and telegraphed through the country, and it appears to have produced a good impression. Its effect on 'Change has not been very marked, but that is settling time there, and investors are anxious to keep their hands free till they see what the new French loan is like. There was a rise in Consols, American securities are stronger, and trade has generally been braced. Most people are very well pleased that the arbitration is to go on, but not everybody. The great body of common sense, moderate, practical people, who like a quiet life, and who are always sorry that trouble and anxiety should be thrown away on anything abortive, are very well satisfied. They think it a good thing that a troublesome and irritating question should be put in a fair way of settlement, and all's well that ends well. But then there are the prophets who prophesied evil, and whose predictions have been falsified; there are the "bears," whose calculations have been upset, and the Tories, whose nice little political game has been completely spoiled; and none of these are delighted with what has happened. Disraeli, who never showed his astuteness to greater advantage than in his guarded reticence about the treaty, allowed the Premier's statement to pass without remark; but a young whipper-snapper on his side gave vent to the chagrin which he was not alone in feeling; and in the other House, Lord Cairns could not help pointing out bitterly that the Government had had a providential escape from a disaster of their own brewing. The truth is, the Tories had counted on the failure of the treaty as sure to be one of their great cards at the elections, and they are naturally disgusted that the trick goes to the Government and not to them. But the prophets are more put out than anybody else, and their desperation is very droll. They have been so positive and persistent in their predictions of mischief, they have shaken their heads over the treaty so often, and pronounced its case quite hopeless, that they resent very much its being still so manifestly and boisterously alive. The *Pall Mall*, for example, has been confident for months that the treaty must die, and only two days ago it was sure it was dead, and warned its readers against the delusive telegrams from New-York and Geneva, which were all faked, it said, up for stock-jobbing purposes. The official news might have been expected to put it a little out of countenance. Not at all. Yesterday the *Pall Mall* proved convincingly that the Geneva agreement was no settlement at all, that nobody could tell what the arbitrators meant, and that they didn't know themselves, and that the only person who knew what he was about was President Grant, who still had the indirect claims and the supplementary treaty in reserve, and meant to play off the Senate against the tribunal. All that the President says is that he will not press these claims before a Court which has warned him that it is prejudiced against them; and it is argued that the unofficial declaration of the tribunal is no more binding on America than it would have been on England had it taken an opposite shape. It may be, as the *Pall Mall* says, a foolish confidence, but it is certainly assumed by our people over here that the indirect claims have been ruled out of the reckoning.

POOR JUDGE KEOGH.

Poor Judge Keogh is still being terribly baited. He thought it as well to quit Ireland and take a short holiday among the Saxons, but there is no truth in the report of his resignation, and he means next week to go circuit as usual. His family and friends are very much alarmed for his safety, and it certainly will be a trying time for him. In escaping for a breathing-place to England, he has not escaped from the malice and menaces of his enemies. Almost every post has brought a letter of scurrilous abuse and blood-thirsty denunciation. His life has been repeatedly threatened, and Judge Lawson, who goes circuit with him, has been warned not to ride in the same carriage with Keogh when traveling by railway or otherwise, lest he might get the bullet intended for his companion. The most horrible letters have also been sent to Mr. Keogh. Hard words, says the proverb, break no bones; but in Ireland hard words and bone-breaking are apt to mean very much the same thing. As Judge Keogh himself observed in the judgment on the Galway priests which has stirred up this ferment, it is all very well to pretend that an allusion to a man's death-knell is only a political metaphor, but a Tipperary man, with a blunderbuss, would be apt to understand it in a more obvious and literal sense. A Roman Catholic priest at Belfast, at a public meeting, the other day, called Keogh the greatest wretch that ever trod the land, a wretch who was equally ready to sell his country and his God; and he had had an opportunity last week, and he hoped soon to have another, of trampling on the ashes of the burned Judge—meaning Keogh's effigy. This is another of the figures of speech which are apt to be misunderstood by excited Irishmen. Father Conway, one of the priests found guilty of intimidation at Galway, has just died, and his death has furnished another pretext for attacks on the Judge. "Father Conway—Judge Keogh's first victim"—said one writer, "has gone to his account. He was consigned to a bed of fever, in his delirium repeating the sentences of contumely that had broken his noble heart, and sent him today a murdered priest to his grave." [Sensation.] There can be no doubt, I think, that Keogh erred in introducing such heated and personal language into a political address; but it is clear that the dignity of justice cannot be maintained in a country where one of its chief officers can be treated in this way with impunity. There have been some warm words on the subject between Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone. Peel asked what the Government meant to do for Keogh's protection, intimating that if he did not receive a satisfactory answer he would at once bring the matter before the House. Gladstone replied that he was not accustomed to be addressed in such a tone, and protested against it. But he said the Government admitted the duty of protecting the Judges, and would do all they could to keep Keogh from harm. The Government are certainly in a very awkward position. They cannot institute a State prosecution against all the little boys or ragamuffins who burn the Judge in effigy, and yet if they do not openly take the Judge's part, they will be suspected of favoritism toward the priests. In fact, if the suspicion did not already exist, they would probably be trusted to do what was right without any prompting or threatening. One of Gladstone's sons is said to have this week been formally received by Archbishop Manning into the Roman Catholic Church. The whole question of Judge Keogh's decision and the treatment to which he has been subjected will be raised on Monday next, when a motion by Mr. Butt, the Home Ruler, will be considered in the House of Commons, for removing the Judge from the Bench in consequence of his having "abused his position as a Judge of election petitions by delivering a violent and sectarian address, [illegible] and incompetence, [illegible] Her Majesty's Courts, and brought those Courts into contempt." There is no chance of this motion being carried in the House of Commons, but it will have its effect in Ireland.

THE NINE HOURS' STRIKE.

The strike for a nine hours' day in the building trades of London still continues. The masters have retaliated with a lock-out, and each side seems to be resolute and defiant. Fresh attempts have been made to get the master referred to arbitration, but the men, confident in their own strength, prefer to fight it out. The Trades Council of Working Men, belonging to different trades, has recommended the operative builders to agree to arbitration on wages if the masters will concede the nine hours. But the masters insist that the whole question of hours, as well as wages, should go before the arbiters; and even if the nine hours were conceded, the men would not allow it to be supposed that they were willing to pay for the loss of time thereby involved out of their wages. The strikes in the coal and iron trades have already sent up the price of spades, locks, files, nails, and all hardware goods. There has been a rise of at least fifty per cent. in nine months, and prices are still mounting. The engineers' strike at Newcastle last year will also make machinery very dear; and a rise in rents through building strikes would raise prices all round. Nothing could be more flourishing than English trade at present, but if there came a pinch in the Winter it would be very severely felt. While the carpenters and masons, poor fellows, find ten hours a day of healthy open-air work too much for their delicate constitutions, the dress-makers of the West End are mildly suggesting that fourteen hours at a stretch of constant stitching, in narrow, confined, ill-ventilated rooms, is rather more than they can bear. A deputation has been to the Home Secretary to urge that the hours of women and girls employed as milliners and dress-makers should not exceed ten and a half a day, even in the height of the "season." At present women in factories are allowed by law to work only twelve hours a day, with an hour and a half for meals, the working time being from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; but the dress-makers work fourteen hours, between 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., to the "great detriment of their moral, mental and physical condition." The Home Secretary could only say that Parliament evidently intended that certain "season" trades, that is, trades whose work was at its greatest pressure during a month or two of the year, should not be too rigidly tied down as to hours at the time, and that he could not legislate on his own account.

F. H. G.

AN ENGLISH SWINDLER.

A Successful Career in France—Its Sudden Termination.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* gives the following account of a singular case now being tried by the Correctional Court of Paris: "You may remember, he says, that one of the witnesses examined in the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, for shooting Victor Noir, was an Englishman named Natal, whose evidence gave rise to a good deal of discussion. Since then nothing more was heard of him till a few days ago, when he was arrested at Auteuil on the charge of having, by means of false pretences, extracted various sums of money, amounting in all to 120,000 francs, from an English city merchant, whose name is given as Mr. Mactaggart Grant. The prisoner appears to have been living at Auteuil like a Prince. His house is most magnificently furnished, his library rich and extensive, and his plate irreproachable. He keeps seven servants, two carriages and three horses, and altogether was looked on by his neighbors as a representative swell of the period.

The story of his adventures in London reads more like a romance than a reality. A few days before the beginning of the siege he left the French capital, and, on his arrival in the English metropolis, made the acquaintance of the Mr. Mactaggart Grant in question, to whom he first of all represented himself as a French refugee, and asked the loan of £16 to pay his hotel expenses. Mr. Grant advanced the money, and thought no more about it. However, Natal called on him again a short time after, and this time professed to disclose his real name and position. He said he was the Count de Natal, Duc de Batan, brother-in-law of the Duchesse de Luynes and the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, and various other things. He represented himself as possessing no end of property in France, thousands at his bankers, and a *rente* of £1,500 on the books of the Bank of France. He pretended to be well known to M. Rouher, M. de Persigny, M. Chevreau, Sir Richard Wallace, and others, and offered to present Mr. Grant to the Empress Eugénie whenever he liked. Unfortunately, the blockade of Paris deprived him of his usual resources, and he once more threw himself on the bounty of Mr. Grant, who advanced him another loan. In his next interview with his generous benefactor, he talked about being engaged to contract for the revictualing of Paris and for a French Government loan, and asked Mr. Grant to recommend him a banker and the firm of Matheson & Co. was chosen. According to the evidence, it appears that Mr. Grant believed all this, and, moreover, that he was to share in the profits. The commission was to be divided between them, and Natal succeeded in inducing Mr. Grant to advance him another sum of money. On Feb. 19, 1871, encouraged by his success, he wrote to the city merchant that M. Thiers was about to form a Provisionary Government, half-Orleanist, half-Independent, and that M. Rouher, who was charged to select the Independent Ministers, had offered him, Natal, the portfolio of Minister of Finance, which he had decided to accept, 'even at the risk of losing his reputation.' A few days after he telegraphed to Mr. Grant that M. Pouyer-Quertier was about to arrive in London to confer with Mr. Grant about the loan, but he subsequently telegraphed that M. Pouyer-Quertier was prevented for the moment, and the next day he waited on Mr. Grant himself, and showed him the following dispatch, which he said he had just received: 'Natal.—Pray leave at once for Versailles; the general terms are adopted; slight modification; differences with our friends still exist.—Rouher, 16, Avenue d'Eylau.' He gets another loan, and leaves for Paris. On his arrival he writes to Mr. Grant that certain rival bankers wanted to bribe him, that he had been offered 10,000,000 of francs, but that he scorned to do a base action. He again writes, but this time he is sorry to inform Mr. Grant that 'M. Thiers has played another of his tricks—he has arranged the loan with Rothschild & Co.' However, Natal soon gets up another decoy. He tells Mr. Grant that he is negotiating with Count Bismarck about the Treaty of Peace, and winds up with the polite request, 'Can you lend me £3,000?' And Mr. Grant was too polite not to oblige him. Shortly after this he informs Mr. Grant that he is about to fight a duel with a great personage, and that as he may be killed, he has made him his testamentary executor. On another occasion he proposes to place Mr. Grant at the head of a certain charitable institution he has established. His last news to Mr. Grant is that M. Thiers wants to make him Ambassador either in Berlin or London.

When placed in the dock he was most carefully dressed in black, and bore himself throughout with the utmost coolness. He is a middle-aged man, with dark hair and long beard. He gave his name as Victor Natal, and said he was born in London. He is married to an Italian, and has several children. He came to Paris in 1862. He denied the charge of swindling, though he regretted the letters he had written, and contended that all Mr. Grant had done for him was out of pure friendship. Mr. Mactaggart Grant, who cannot speak a word of French, was in Court, accompanied by an interpreter. It appears that, his suspicions having been aroused at last, he inquired at Chiselhurst and Versailles, and found that Natal was as great a stranger to Napoleon III. as to M. Thiers. He then determined to bring the present charge. Maître Lombard, who defended the prisoner, read several letters from Mr. Grant to Natal, in which the merchant declared that he had given Natal the money to do what he liked with, as that he had done so out of friendship, and that he had not been led away by the titles he had adopted. What Mr. Grant appeared to complain of was, not that he had been swindled, but that 'his friend Natal' would not confess his faults. Maître Lachaud contended that to provoke the sympathy of a man was not a crime. He, moreover, insisted that, as the charge of swindling brought against his client was committed in England, and that as Natal, although living in France, was an English subject, a French Court was not competent to judge the matter, and that it must be tried in England. The Court took time to consider its judgment, which had not been delivered up to the moment of writing."

A Queen of the Dance.

From the London Echo.

"I never refused jewels," said Mme. Taglioni yesterday; "they were never offered me by private individuals, but I have received costly presents from royal personages." And well did this unconscious eulogium become the Ex-Queen of the dance—the incomparable artist who earned a world-wide reputation for grace, flexibility and modesty. By this last and best ornament of womanhood she succeeded in elevating the dance to a position among the arts it had never previously attained, and to the laying aside of the "Taglioni style" must be attributed the decline of the modern ballet. For, in the main, people adore the beautiful, and soon discover that [illegible] cannot exist without [illegible] and decency. It is not, perhaps, too much to hope that the return of Mme. Taglioni to London, even as far as the stage is concerned, will cause dancers, ere ever, will recognize the style of dancing which pleases without demoralizing, and brings a smile instead of a blush to the face of beauty. In the five and twenty years which have passed since her retirement, stage dancing has fallen greatly. The competition is now one of indelicate display rather than of artistic grace. It is a reproach to our time to turn back the pages of *Punch*, and to refer to the years when that genial censor of the community wrote of Mme. Taglioni's then active and glorious career upon the stage, and he lent to the decorous costume in which Mr. Punch represents her, a reproof to the artists of to-day, who seem not more inferior to her in powers of performance than they are in personal conduct.

"Yours must be a curious history," I said; "you have known so many remarkable persons."

"So Count d'Orsay used to say," she replied; "he said he would give 100,000 francs to be allowed to publish my secrets, but I never desired that kind of notoriety. I loved dancing for its own sake, and began to learn at nine years old, and practiced Italian dances, [illegible] my teacher [illegible] six hours a day, till I was fifteen, [illegible] made my *début* in Vienna in a piece called 'La Reception d'une Nymphe au Temple de Terpsichore.' At first I was [illegible] applauded, and at my third performance I was called forty-two times before the curtain, till, becoming exhausted, I was carried off the stage. I was extremely active and slender in those days, and people used to say I lived in the air and never touched the earth. I did touch it, however, *mais bien, vraiment pendant*," she added, laughing. "I scarcely thought of the audience. I knew my father was watching me. I both loved and feared him, and danced for him alone. He was a severe teacher, but when my success was assured, he said, 'Had I told you at first you had talent, your progress would have been stopped. Self-conceit would have prevented effort, therefore I blamed rather than flattered.'"

This strict but judicious master died last year at the advanced age of ninety-four. His daughter has always enjoyed excellent health, and as she says, "I would never know I was not young if I had not so much to remember." She insisted that "study is always required, no matter how well we know anything, we never know it well enough. Though I was considered the best dancer in the world, I continued to learn and practice two hours a day while I remained on the stage, and I always performed in the morning the dances intended for the evening. I constantly invented new steps and movements, and seemed to learn something every day; but when I left the theatre, I felt I had still much to learn." Like all those who have attained excellence in any art, she seems to believe less in genius than in diligent and unremitting labor, and her conversation is characterized by a singular modesty when we remember how, in her youth, she was *fêted* and caressed. She alluded gravely, but not sadly, to her loss of fortune during the late war, but is hopeful for the future; for, after her long retirement, she is able to teach dancing as well as in her youth, though her flying days are over. "But flying," as she observed, "is only wanted for the profession, and I no longer teach for the stage, but only for the drawing-room." Mme. Taglioni is the widow of a French nobleman, the Comte Gilbert de Voisins, but she is best known by her maiden name of Marie Taglioni. She is very active, bright and charming in manner, is extremely *spirituelle*, and speaks several languages. In fact, she shows how attractive a lady of middle age can be when she unites the ease and dignity of years with habitual grace and affability. Mme. Taglioni is now established in London, and occupies herself in giving to young ladies lessons in dancing and deportment.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

July, says *Le Follet*, with its bright sunny days, is the time, *par excellence*, for garden parties, fêtes, concerts, although by the end of the month preparations for traveling will be the order of the day. The immense variety both of material and of trimming is almost perplexing—the task of selection a somewhat difficult one for the *modiste*; but certainly nothing can be more charming than the light elegant costumes now seen.

Although the "Pompadour" patterns on a black ground are still worn, they have pretty generally given place to those of a white or pale-colored ground. They are made in foulard, cretonne, muslins, &c., but are more used for the polonaise, or blouse, than for the whole costume, the petticoat being frequently a plain color.

It has been said that China crape would no longer be fashionable; this is certainly not yet the case. Never has it been made in more beautiful colors than at present, and owing to the ease with which it may be gracefully draped, and its softness and beautiful texture, it is one of the materials most suitable for Summer wear.

Notwithstanding the Summer weather, we find velvet to be one of the favorite trimmings. It is put on all sorts of fancy materials. On satin and taffetas, on silk grenadine, Chambéry gauze, and woolen grenadine, on batiste, muslin, or organdi, black velvet predominates; it is always admitted to be extremely becoming, and harmonizes so well with any color.

Woolen guipure of different shades is much worn; indeed, the colors écru—buff or brown—being as greatly or more in favor than ever. The lace matching the dress is not likely at present to be discarded, as it forms such a very pretty finish. Flounces, as well as velvet and lace, are still much worn, and are often bound with a color. The fashion of scalloping the edges of flounces or bias bands is very universal; it is so very pretty and inexpensive a style of trimming, especially suited to young ladies' costumes, the scallops being merely bound over.

Fichus are again becoming fashionable; they are made of China crape, tulle or muslin—the simple fichu merely crossing in front, and falling in long ends at the back; the peplum fichu, with a hood and tassel; the draped fichu, made in folds, and fastened here and there by bows of China crape or ribbon; others, pointed behind and square in the front, or crossed shawl fashion, the ends hanging in front under the sash.

White bodies are made as formerly, plaited and with insertions of lace or embroidered muslin. The only novelty about them being a colored lining of rose, blue, or mauve, and a bow of the same color on the shoulders and the bottom of the sleeves.

Robe of faille of a delicate shade of blue, with five narrow plaited flounces of blue gauze, separated by wide bands of ribbon velvet. The tunic covering this skirt is of blue gauze, with "Pompadour" bouquets. Wide velvet bands loop it up at the back near the sides, but at the left side, nearly at the waist, a very large bow and ends of wide velvet are placed. Bows of velvet are also placed on the body and sleeves.

In order to give our readers as exact an idea as possible of the bonnets likely to be worn during this season, we will look first at the different shapes most in favor; and first we have the flat front and high crown, which is sometimes raised toward the back, while more usually it is flattened so as to fit over the top of the chignon. Then comes the diadem, high in front and low over the ears, or the narrow diadem forming a curled round border. After these comes the "Pamela," rather a large bonnet, short at the sides, but falling well over the chignon. These, with the variations every skillful modiste knows so well how to make, are the models from which all the elegant and becoming coiffures will be made.

For garden and sea-side wear the hats are worn to shade the face more than of late years—the "Bernois" of white straw, covered with gauze bouillonnée or chicorée ruches, either of white or colored gauze, with a bouquet of flowers on the crown; or the "Montagnard," of colored or white straw, trimmed with black velvet and lace, and a bunch of flowers with long trails falling at the back. Both these styles are much worn; but the "Bergère," or gypsy hat, of leghorn, is gaining favor, and is certainly most useful, as it forms a covering for the neck as well as for the face.

The Stanton-Street Tragedy—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mary Jane Elliott, the young girl who was strangled to death by her insane mother, Margaret Elliott, at their residence, No. 153 Stanton-street, on the morning of the 5th inst. The particulars of the terrible affair have already been published in the TIMES. Several witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not show any new facts. Mrs. Elliott was informally examined, and she made a rambling, incoherent statement, in which she said that the house had been surrounded by a gang of ruffians who had threatened to blow up the house and throw her and her daughter out of the windows; that whenever she went out she had been followed by these men, who scoffed at her, and pointed her out as "there goes Dolly Varden." Other statements equally rambling and incoherent were made by the unfortunate woman. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death at the hands of her mother, and from the testimony they believed that Mrs. Elliott was insane at the time she committed the deed. They recommended the Coroner to detain her until her mental condition shall have been passed upon by the proper authorities. Mrs. Elliott was thereupon committed to the care of the physician at the City Prison for examination.

A Novel Means of Escape.

About two weeks ago a young prisoner in the Tombs, possessed of some medical knowledge, conceived the idea of producing artificial small-pox for the purpose of being removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he would have a good chance for escape. He dropped Croton oil on his face, pustules followed. He was regarded as a small-pox patient by Dr. Nealis, sent to the hospital and duly made his escape. Four other persons, confined in the Tombs, tried the same game yesterday, but were detected and remanded to their cells.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

A Letter from Hon. Mr. Prince.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of May 15, in an article on the Legislature, you said "there were two or three dozen honest men among them at the very most. Mr. TILDEN, Mr. PRINCE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. STRAHAN and some others, whose names we shall hereafter discuss, deserve great credit for the good work they did, and the evil work they frustrated."

More than a month has passed, and I have daily looked for some recognition of the honesty and services of these "others," or at least for their names, that they might thus be distinguished in the minds of your readers from the majority, of which you expressed an unfavorable an opinion.

So far nothing has appeared, probably on account of the stress of other demands on your columns; but the result is that the impression has become more and more fixed in the public mind that almost every one connected with the late Legislature made a discreditable record, and thus you are unwittingly doing an injury to just those very members whom you would, I know, be most glad to benefit and most sorry to pain.

It is not to be questioned that the course of the TIMES during the past Winter, in denouncing every scheme savoring of corruption at Albany, and calling the attention of the people in advance to the votes to be given by their representatives,—with the consequent certainty which any member could feel of speedy detection and exposure if he betrayed his trust,—was of the greatest service to the State, and prevented many threatened evils; but I am confident that, while thus denouncing the unfaithful, you would feel it a much more pleasant duty to commend the deserving.

Permit me, then, before it becomes too late, to say a few words on behalf of the excellent members whose course deserved well of the State, last Winter, and whose exceptional character itself (if the body were so bad as it is painted) would entitle them to even greater praise for having preserved their integrity.

It is true that, individually, I have no cause for complaint; but that, on the contrary, the TIMES on many occasions, the *Tribune*, the *Post*, indeed all the leading journals, have only too kindly excepted me from their general criticism; but that very fact, it appears to me, renders it the more proper that I should say a word in vindication of those who are fully as deserving of praise, but not so fortunate in receiving it. A selfish vanity would, perhaps, be best served by allowing the prevailing impression to continue, in order that the names of the few whom you have excepted might appear the brighter on the dark background of supposed general corruption. But, for one, I cannot rest satisfied in silence when noble men, without the shadow of a suspicion on their good names, who worked faithfully and honestly in the midst of temptation through an entire session, are suffering under general imputations, which may be true of others, but are certainly groundless as regards themselves.

Apart from this, there is an important practical bearing of the subject. The denunciation of a body like the New-York Legislature, without making the proper exceptions, cannot but have a most damaging and demoralizing effect on its successors. Nothing in this country is more desirable than to raise the standard of political life; to engage the attention of our best citizens in the high duties of Government, and to stimulate a pure political ambition among the young men of the land. A great difficulty and danger has arisen from the fact that politics has been considered almost disreputable, and the highest sphere of secular action, that of making and executing the laws of a people, has been left far too much to those whose interest was purely mercenary, and who made of political life a regular trade.

Every one recognized, at the time of the Reform uprising of last year, that in order to accomplish the desired end it was necessary to interest a class of persons who had habitually neglected their duty as citizens, and the hope was felt and expressed that the reputable men who had theretofore abstained from action in political life would see the necessity of taking thenceforth a leading part in the great work of government. But the only satisfaction which an honest man can obtain from holding a seat in the Legislature (other than the approval of his own conscience) is in the appreciation of his fellow-citizens. He gives four of the best months in the year to the public service, at an actual expense to himself; if a business man, he jeopardizes his material interests; he leads a life most laborious, anxious and harassing; and if, at the end of his term, he finds that his time and labor are only requited by his being considered as one of a "corrupt body," by being classed as a thief and a "bone-luster"—in short, by losing the good reputation he has been years in acquiring—what inducement is there for him to devote himself to the public service again?

In my opinion, there is no way so sure to reduce our Legislature to a corrupt level as by perpetually denouncing them—good and bad indiscriminately—as corrupt. Let it be understood that the Assembly is a den of thieves, and soon none but thieves will wish to be reckoned among its members. The demoralizing effect of such indiscriminate denunciation must be apparent to every one at all familiar with Albany life. Even comparatively good members finally become reckless when they find that they gain nothing by their integrity, and at length are too apt to conclude that, so long as they "have the name, they should have the game." There can be no doubt, I think, that the greatest good is to be accomplished by a fearless and persistent denunciation of corrupt measures and corrupt men on the one hand, and on the other by a generous appreciation and recognition of the good intentions and worthy acts of those who show a determination to do what is right. For the sake, then, not so much of the noble men in the last Assembly, whose inner consciousness of rectitude is perhaps a sufficient reward to them, but with a view to the best interests of the future and a regard for the good old principle of rendering "honor to whom honor is due," I wish to enter my protest against the wholesale denunciation of the last Legislature, which has become so fashionable.

So far from its being just, every disinterested person whom I have seen, who, by Albany experience, was competent to judge, has concurred in saying that this was the most honest Assembly in its intentions which had met in more than a decade. It was not a brilliant body; it undoubtedly made grievous mistakes both of omission and commission; but it was exceptionally honest. Perhaps this was natural, as in the heat of the Reform movement, candidates were selected more for their known integrity than for any peculiar fitness for legislative work. Of course, there were far too many who were open to improper influences; but in the opinion of all whose judgment was of value, their number was smaller than for years. "Striking," instead of being the rule, became the exception, and the lobbyists found themselves foiled in almost every measure where their influence was understood.

Of course I cannot here follow the whole course of legislation, and to particularize too far would be invidious, but a few examples may serve as illustrations. The Committee, which for years has been most notorious for its "striking" propensities, was that on Railroads. Its power over great money interests gave it immense opportunities in this regard. This year, for the first time in many sessions, if common report be true, no money influence could affect it, and bills were reported solely on their merits. Its Chairman, whose position gave a corrupt man opportunities for immense and immediate wealth, left Albany with a reputation pure and spotless, such as any man may envy. Shall EDWARD D. WHITE, and the honest men who stood at his side on that Committee, and passed the deserved, have no word of praise?

The other Committee most notorious in years past was that on Roads and Bridges. If rumor were true, it took toll from all that passed it. Did any one ever hear a breath of suspicion against that Committee in 1872, under the Chairmanship of ALBERT BADEAU? Then, there was the Committee on Cities, where FREAR so long presided. At its head in 1872 stood Col. HAWKINS, whom, whatever his other faults, no man ever accused of not being honest; and when he deserted us, Mr. JUDD, whose character was above reproach, took his place.

The Printing Committee has had a peculiarly reputation in past days, and its last year's Chairman resisted each resort to his reception of sundry "presents." This year, under Mr. SMILIE, it erred, if at all, in the direction of too great economy, and its integrity was never questioned.

The Grinding Committee, which has been a convenient short-cut for improper legislation in the past, was this year headed by PARKER W. ROSS, whose caution, firmness and proverbial honesty united, were a bulwark against all attacks on the Treasury. And so of nearly all the leading committees, every one who had business before them observed and spoke of the marked change.

Leaving the Committees for individuals, look at the delegation from your own City. I do not refer to the more prominent members whose services are best known,—but when did New-York ever see such an array of honesty as presented by MORRISON and FOX and HAIGHT and GEIB and WHITBECK and FLAMMER and PAIGE? The wealth of India could not influence such men, and every one in Albany knew it; should they not, then, have some proper recognition as honest? Or go to the far North, and consider the whole St. Lawrence delegation; or that of Niagara or Wayne or Ontario or Saratoga or Madison; or nearer home, that of Dutchess, or the single members who respectively represented Suffolk and Putnam and Rockland, or Genesee, Yates, Schuyler, Tompkins, Seneca, Chemung, Tioga, Essex, Schenectady, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Warren, Herkimer, Orleans, &c. &c. Is a body which contains men like BURNS and OSGOOD, DAVIDSON and KENNEDY, and a score of others like them, to be indiscriminately denounced day by day as devoid of all good qualities? And PRESTON, the noblest Roman of them all, a few of whose conscientious sentences, so evidently based on deep-seated principle, are enough to cleanse the atmosphere of the foulest sink of corruption—is he to have no praise. If ever an honest man lived on earth, he is the one; and the Second District of Chautauqua has done much to regain its reputation, lost by the treachery of WINANS, by producing such a member. But I have gone much further in the enumeration than was intended. There are general acts enough which show that even in cases where all knew that vast sums of money were in readiness, the Assembly was proof against the temptation. The passage of Bennett's Ferry bill, against gigantic influence, both pecuniary and personal; of the Seventy's charter, against the opposition of the politicians of both parties; the report on CARDOZO; the action as to MILLER; the resolution on MCCUNN; the impeachment of BARNARD—all these, and dozens less generally known, proved that where an issue was squarely made, and the House understood it, its tendencies were almost always right.

Why, then, is it so generally pronounced a failure? Firstly, I think, because so much was expected of it as a "Reform Legislature," that it was impossible to meet the anticipations of the people. Apparently the millennium was expected to follow this session—it has not arrived—and disappointment results.

Secondly and most important, so long as the present *system* of legislation continues, in which a thousand bills are to be passed in a session, no Legislature can fail, notwithstanding its good intentions, to make vast mistakes.

If 128 angels were sent to the Assembly, and no change in this *system* took place, the quality of the laws enacted would show but little improvement. There is the real root of the evil, and it is there that the next reform movement should strike.

It was with a special view to a change in this system that I introduced and pressed to a passage the bill providing for the Constitutional Commission just appointed, and I earnestly hope that they will give it all due attention.

I am far, Mr. Editor, from wishing to screen from just censure any of the persons whose Albany record deserves such condemnation; but I have felt it a duty to write this much in vindication of a number of excellent men, who, for their Winter's labor, should at least receive the commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Very respectfully,

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

FLUSHING, Friday, June 21, 1872.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Inspection by the Board of Health—Districting the City—The Occupants Preparing for the Inspectors' Visit.

The knowledge that the Board of Health has begun to make a thorough inspection of the City with regard to cleanliness has had its effect on the agents and occupants of tenement-houses, and caused them to use unusual exertions toward giving those habitations a better appearance. The City has been divided into districts, over each of which has been appointed an Inspector who is a resident physician. These Inspectors have had assigned to them either two or three assistants, according to the nature of the district to be inspected, and they are regular physicians. The assistants arrange among themselves how the work shall be performed, and after it is done, they report to the Inspector, who finally reports to the Board of Health. The plan adopted in one district may be taken as a sample for the whole City, and as such the district embracing the Fifth, Third, and part of the First Wards may be cited. Dr. James Kennedy, of Laight-street, has been appointed Inspector of this section, and Drs. Ackerman, Betzel and Dessau were selected as assistants. These gentlemen visit the district at a time not made known to the occupants of the houses, so that they shall not be prepared, consequently the agents and occupants are constantly on the alert, now that they know the Health Officers are abroad. Since the Police cleared out the barracks in Baxter and Mulberry streets, the agents of such property have been more careful in causing their tenants to do something in the way of cleaning up. Desbrosses-street has always borne a hard name, the residents being of the lower class, and little inclined to respect the laws of health. Much of the property belongs to the Trinity estate, and is tumble-down, damp, and without the proper amount of sewerage. All the cleaning in the world will not make it healthy, and this remark is particularly applicable to that portion on the south side of the street, between Hudson and Greenwich. On the next block are several old style tenement-houses, low in size, and unfit for the purpose. Yesterday these houses were unusually clean, every occupant having recently been busily at work, in expectation of a visit from the Health Officer. One of the tenants complained that it was very difficult to keep the house sweet all the time when every drop of water had to be carried from the hydrant under the front stoop. A house, No. 439 Greenwich-street, had often been complained of as dirty. Yesterday it exhibited the evidence of a thorough cleaning from the entrance to the garrets. The Assistant Inspector had nothing unfavorable to report on the part of the occupants of the Fifth Ward, the worst houses having been vacated some time ago by the order of the Board of Health.

The "Marble Hall," at No. 370 Greenwich-street, the entrance to which is by an alley-way at the side of a shoe-store, presented a view of a court-yard, with but one hydrant for twenty-two families. The building towers sideways to the sky, each story being ornamented with a balcony, not the most substantial, from which hung a number of rags perhaps used in the house cleaning. The Inspector had been expected, and preparations had been made for his visit; consequently there was but little to complain of, although another inspection might find that the sanitary operations were more for the time being than with any intention of being permanent.

Not far from this edifice was found another large tenement-house at the corner of Staple and Harrison streets, with a similar building adjoining it on Staple-street. Between these two buildings, occupying part of the yard way, but with an opening to the street, appears to be the general ash and garbage bin for the three dozen families dwelling therein.

The places visited yesterday in the First and Third Wards, also betrayed a liberal use of the brush and water within the last few days, and the Assistant Inspectors gave a few general directions. One thing was evident, that some of the dirt was carried into the houses from the filth allowed to accumulate in the neighboring market from garbage and manure. Some more stringent rule ought to be enforced relative to the market, otherwise the efforts to purify tenement-houses in that neighborhood will prove futile. Although this matter may not come under the strict letter of the Inspectors' duties to report, the Board of Health ought to take notice of such suggestions as might be made by them in relation thereto.

The Hempstead Reservoir.

The Brooklyn Board of City Works met yesterday afternoon. A communication from the Committee of Fifty was read, repeating the statements heretofore published, connected with the Storage Reservoir scheme, and concluding as follows:

We charge that the Hempstead Storage Reservoir scheme was a fraud in its inception; that the manner in which the contract was given out was illegal and fraudulent; and, while we doubt the necessity, and even the practicability of the work, we demand that such measures shall be at once taken by your Board as will at once break the contract with Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney for the construction of this reservoir; and, if your Board shall then determine that, by reason of the law therefor, or any other adequate reason, the said reservoir must be constructed, then that you will, by proper and sufficient advertisement, throw the work open to the public and general competition. By such action we assert that the city will be protected to the extent of at least $800,000.

E. T. BACKHOUSE, Chairman.

The communication was laid over.

Drugged and Robbed—A Just Sentence.

Patrick Ahearn, the proprietor, and John Murphy, the bar-tender, of a low drinking saloon at No. 111 James-street, were placed on trial before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for having stolen $80 from Martin Hines of Albany, that who was drugged and robbed in the saloon. Agnes Dougherty, a domestic employed in the place, testified to having seen Ahearn take the money, while Murphy held the victim. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the Recorder sentenced Ahearn to State Prison at hard labor five years, and his accomplice to the same place for two years and a half.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 10.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅝	11,500 U. S. 5-20 Coup.	
[illegible] do..bet. call.	117⅝	1865, new	114
[illegible] do.	117⅝	500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	115
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '61	114⅞	25,000 do.	115⅛
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '65	115¼	1,000 do.	115⅛
[illegible] U. S. 6s, Cur.	[illegible]		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 10—P. M.

The day was a dull one on the Stock Exchange. The chief interest was in Erie Stock, which fluctuated 2 ℔ cent., both here and in London. The early quotation was 45 ℔ cent. in London and 56 ℔ cent. at our Exchange. Later in the day, London fell to 44, and then to 43⅞@43¾ ℔ cent., which influenced sales here at 54⅞@54 ℔ cent. The prices for other Stocks were much the same as last night on a very moderate business. The Railroad Mortgages were generally better than yesterday, and a good many small investment orders appeared at the Exchange Board. In the Public Funds there was scarcely any business at the Exchange, and the office transactions among the prominent dealers were not large. Prices are well maintained, and the 5 ℔ cents are especially firm, both in London and in our own market.

The sales of Gold, as on yesterday, were chiefly at 113⅞ ℔ cent. The Export demand fell below the expected shipment today, and a leading drawer of Exchange was offering 60 days' London at 109⅜ ℔ cent. less a brokerage. These facts should have weakened Gold in the Afternoon, but as one or two bright speculators were said to be talking up the price on Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, the quotation advanced to 113⅞@114 ℔ cent. The time for the active Presidential canvass would seem to be too far off, as the weather certainly is too hot, to discuss the possible political influences of the Fall campaign either on the Stock or the Gold market. In the meantime we apprehend that few fortunes will be made in the Gold Room on the chances of the present Administration being superseded by the Democratic nominee at Baltimore.

The rates for Money among the Brokers today were 4@5 ℔ cent., and some of the Railroad Stocks and Gold were lent out on 3@4 ℔ cent. Interest on the Money advanced upon them. Since the Erie election, yesterday, the Stock of that Road is not so difficult to borrow.

The Treasury was able to buy only $511,-[illegible] United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund today within the price of Gold. The whole offering was only $711,850, or $288,150 short of the $1,000,000 advertised for.

After the late Board the Stock market in the Hall of the Exchange continued dull, and prices in the main were steady, closing as follows, compared with the last figures of Tuesday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July, x.d.	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	73	73⅜
Pacific Mail	74	74
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	78
St. Paul Common	54	54
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜	46⅜
Western Union Telegraph	75	75⅛
Erie	56	53
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore	92⅜	92⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	34⅜	34⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	41⅜	43

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was dull and irregular.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the State Stocks:

[illegible]

S. C. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, G. L.	[illegible]
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, G. L.	[illegible]
S. C. 7s of 1888	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, G. L.	103
Mo. 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, G. L.	103
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, G. L.	103
La. 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, G. L.	103
La. 6s, Levee	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L.	103

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	117⅝	Mariposa Min. Co.	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	18	Mariposa M. Co. Pref.	[illegible]
Spring Mount. Coal	50	Adams Express	97
Canton Co., Balt.	90	Wells-Fargo Express	89
Cen. N. J. L. I. Co.	74	Am. M. U. Express	72
Cons. Coal of Md.	42	U. S. Express	82
West. Union Tel.	75	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	74
Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	[illegible]		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

Gold receipts	$447,079 [illegible]
Gold payments	1,889,249 42
Gold balance	63,375,343 [illegible]
Currency receipts	654,070 [illegible]
Currency payments	776,336 70
Currency balance	7,658,097 51
Customs	327,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,268,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	
City 6s, new	101	101½
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	115⅝	115⅞
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27⅝
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	43⅝	43¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

The following are the condensed official statement of the affairs of the Erie Company made to the meeting of stockholders yesterday:

STOCK.

Common stock	$78,000,000	
Preferred stock	8,536,910—	$86,536,910

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage, payable in 1867	$3,000,000	
Second mortgage, payable in 1879	4,000,000	
Third mortgage, payable in 1883	6,000,000	
Fourth mortgage, payable in 1880	4,441,000	
Fifth mortgage, payable in 1888	926,500	
Buffalo branch, payable in 1891	182,000	
Sterling bonds, £1,000,000, 1875, say	4,844,400	
Consolidated mortgage, 1920, issued	6,440,000	
Scrip dividend	108,000—	$30,040,140
Total stock and funded debt		$116,577,050

FLOATING DEBT.

Including loans on demand, bills payable, outstanding vouchers and pay-rolls, and accrued interest on funded debt	$6,463,668 20

The earnings and expenses of the Erie Railway Company for the first six months of the calendar year, 1872, were as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenses.
January	$1,332,994 55	$1,265,891 39
February	1,294,076 27	1,355,628 39
March	1,480,176 69	1,209,742 81
April	1,548,812 69	1,505,063 90
May	1,720,211 00	1,432,000 00
June	1,462,962 00	1,400,000 00
Total	$8,839,231 00	$8,451,346 90
Net earnings		$387,884 10
Less 3½ ℔ cent. on preferred stock, payable July 15, 1872		$298,791 85
Surplus		$79,092 25

We remark on the first table of Stock and Debt, that the numerous leases, if capitalized at 7 ℔ cent., would amount to about $16,000,000—rental $1,120,000 per annum. This sum to embrace in one view the *whole* Capital and Funded and Capitalized Debt, should be added to the total of $116,577,050, and upon the aggregate of $132,577,050, less the Common Stock of $78,000,000—say $54,577,050, the Expenses in the second table, including Interest and Lease charges, (and at the foot, the Preferred Dividend,) are calculated. Against the floating Debt of $6,463,668, the Company own Miscellaneous Securities to about a corresponding amount, consisting mainly of the Bonds and Stocks of the leased properties. To the extent that these fail to pay interest, the Company must necessarily make up the sum needful to carry the Floating Debt. And this also appears in Expenses.

We remark in the second place that the tables of Expenses for the last three months, since the ousting of Gould, while showing the only profit, above Expenses, Interest, &c., made in the six months, would appear greatly more favorable but for the legacy of arrearages, in various shapes, left to the Reformed Administration. This drawback will probably soon cease altogether. The

Profits since April 1 appear to be	$411,902 [illegible]
Loss from Jan. 1 to March 31	34,016 79
Net as presented in second table	$377,886 10

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF JUNE 10, 1872.

	April 19, 1872.	June 10, 1872.
Capital paid in	$467,924,318	$470,543,301
Surplus fund	104,312,688	105,181,942
Profits unappropriated	46,429,590	50,234,298
National circulation	325,305,752	327,092,752
Old local circulation	1,763,886	1,700,935
Individual deposits	620,775,265	618,801,619
U. S. deposits	6,934,722	6,993,014
U. S. disbursing offices	3,416,371	5,463,953
Due to national banks	120,755,565	132,804,924
To other banks & b'k'rs, &c.	43,614,214	52,020,290
Total liabilities	$1,743,032,212	$1,770,837,[illegible]
Loans and discounts	$841,069,414	$867,422,957
U. S. stock for circulation	374,428,450	377,029,750
Other U. S. funds	34,431,100	31,868,200
Legal-tender money	122,260,704	127,082,[illegible]
Gold and silver	30,442,979	24,256,[illegible]
Due from national banks	118,517,909	131,032,[illegible]
Due from other banks	12,290,716	13,014,[illegible]
Bills of national banks	15,452,861	15,197,[illegible]
Real estate	30,860,274	31,122,943
Stocks and mortgages	23,409,319	22,270,[illegible]
Cash items for Cl'ing-house	125,607,187	102,064,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	17,632,344	19,430,[illegible]
Total resources	$1,743,032,212	$1,770,837,[illegible]

The comparative strength of movement in April and June may be thus stated:

	April 19.	June 10.
Deposits in gross	$620,775,265	$618,801,619
Less clearing items	126,657,137	102,054,121
Net deposits	$494,118,128	$516,747,498
Net to banks	32,302,494	40,778,220
To Treasury	9,772,098	12,456,968
Circulation	326,369,752	327,993,793
Demand liabilities	$862,562,472	$897,975,[illegible]
Gold and greenbacks	147,884,622	151,332,[illegible]
Pro rata	17 ℔ ct.	17.[illegible] ℔ ct.

The sales of Lands by the Union Pacific Company in May and June amounted to $171,266, at an average of $4 21 per acre. The Company canceled $46,000 Land Grant Bonds in the same months. They have still on hand 11,506,900 Acres of their Land Grant, and $1,170,200 Land Notes for previous sales, to pay $9,127,000 outstanding Land Grant Bonds. The original issue was $10,400,000—canceled in Land Department and bought by Trustees, $1,273,000.

The Merchants' Insurance Company announce a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ℔ cent.*

The Fireman's Trust Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, a semi-annual dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ℔ cent.*

The National Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

We have been favored by the publishers of the *Financial Chronicle* with an advance proof of their regular monthly comparison of the railroad earnings in June, from which we take the following exhibit:

Railroad Earnings in June.

	1872.	1871.
Atlantic and Great Western	$420,501	$380,016
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Minn.	74,242	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	433,182	486,097
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes	*52,104	[illegible]
Erie	1,462,962	1,498,[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	*127,640	127,[illegible]
Illinois Central	641,410	718,722
Kansas Pacific	315,868	236,006
Lake Shore and Mich. Southern	1,371,110	1,180,916
Marietta and Cincinnati	154,867	118,[illegible]
Michigan Central	*517,296	457,[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	*186,000	70,[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	249,911	297,[illegible]
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	*152,000	129,[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	189,795	114,796
St. Louis, Kansas City and North.	296,520	214,551
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	*94,823	85,[illegible]
Toledo, Wabash and Western	462,368	439,515
Pacific, of Missouri	*304,213	275,[illegible]
Total, (excluding those roads not reported in 1871.)	$7,231,431	$6,734,[illegible]
Net increase		496,[illegible]

*Fourth week estimated.

Earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30.

	1872.	1871.
Atlantic and Great Western	$2,372,226	$2,163,159
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Minn.	404,596	
Chicago and Alton	2,502,151	2,444,914
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes	*275,419	
Erie	*8,799,37[illegible]	7,423,[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	*1,002,[illegible]	1,247,[illegible]
Illinois Central	3,597,490	3,770,071
Kansas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore and Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Kansas City and North	1,886,077	[illegible]
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	555,700	[illegible]
Toledo, Wabash and Western	2,362,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, (excluding the roads not reported in 1871)	$41,[illegible]	$36,[illegible]
Net increase		$4,780,[illegible]

*Fourth week June not estimated.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*

The agents of the Convertible Midland Bonds, Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co., report a good demand for this issue of the Midland Securities, and that the price has been advanced to 85 and interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.
THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.

This road is entirely completed and in full operation between the Missouri River and Lincoln, the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is earning more than all its expenses including interest on its bonds, while its traffic is constantly and rapidly increasing. The line has been built wholly by stock subscriptions, and among its stockholders are some of the most successful railway supporters and financiers in the country. The cost of the road, with its Franchises, Real Estate, Equipments, Telegraph Lines, &c., has been $42,333 per mile, while the mortgage on it is but $16,333, making the Company's securities safe beyond contingency.

The Midland Pacific will connect with the Union Pacific on the west, and on the east with direct lines to the Atlantic Coast and all intermediate centres. Its location is therefore a most important and commanding one, it being the central link of a new trunk route, shortening the distance to the Pacific by 147 miles. As a local enterprise, the Midland Pacific is invaluable. It traverses a fertile tract of country, one of the finest agricultural regions in the Union, and is the main feeder of a rapidly-increasing population. We have examined personally this entire enterprise, and recognize its importance and value, and confidently recommend its Bonds to investors.

During the past few years we have negotiated a large number of railway loans, and there is not one of these roads whose property does not exceed in value, by 100 per cent. the amount of its first mortgage bonds. Present price of Midland Pacifics, 90 and accrued interest. Bonds may be registered without charge, and all marketable securities taken in exchange at full rates.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts, there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of Road also entitles the Company to Ten Million Four Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley on the Pacific Coast. The Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its Traffic and Franchises, and on the entire Land Grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is Seven and Three-Tenths, Gold, equivalent to about Eight and a Quarter per cent. in Currency. Believing the security to be ample, and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of the United States 5-20s and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD CONVERTIBLE BONDS. (MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

We recommend these Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Price for the present 92½ and interest in currency. HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible] Deering vs. The Mayor, &c.; 41, Bryce vs. Ketcham et al.; 53, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 78, Robbins vs. Lowenstein; 90, Seixas vs. Seixas; 148, Maxwell vs. Jewell; 149, Kerry vs. Warren; 150, Wilson vs. Macfarland; 158, Beal vs. Baker et al. Call 162. Nicholas vs. Hunt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, James A. Carroll, manslaughter; 2, Andrew P. Harrison, burglary; 3, Dennis Cushman et al., burglary; 4, Julius Lesser, forgery; 5, Dora Spielle, grand larceny; 6, Henry Garmore, grand larceny; 7, Chas. Bumbach, grand larceny; 8, Thomas Howard and Peter Jackson, larceny from the person; 9, George Dunn, false pretenses.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 10.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter, &c., of Edward F. Weeks—order settled and signed.

By Judge Smith.

Jane Bragaw vs. Charlotte G. Smith et al.; motion for injunction denied with costs.

John Schermerhorn vs. Henry W. Nason et al.—motion to open default with leave to answer granted on payment of costs of entering judgment and of all subsequent proceedings, and also costs of opposing motion, the judgment to stand as security.

Henry Fridenberg vs. Louis Eisberg et al.; motion to strike out answer as shown, &c., granted with costs.

H. B. Claflin et al. vs. Louis Eisberg et al.—motion to strike out answer as shown granted with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

By Judge Freedman.

John Riley vs. John Brown et al.; see opinion with Clerk.

James M. Tuthill et al. vs. Andrew Simpson—motion denied.

Charles M. Reed vs. William Brummer; see memorandum with Clerk.

James H. Holdane vs. James P. Matthews; order denying motion.

By Judge Monell.

Jane Quinn vs. Reuben W. Van Pelt; case settled. See memorandum with Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Van Ness vs. Van Ness; petition granted.

Thompson vs. Lumly; discharge denied and bail reduced.

Murphy vs. Baldwin; bill taxed.

Eliza [illegible] Wilson vs. William Wilson; further proofs wanted.

Harriett S. Covell vs. Jacob M. Covell; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. John et al.; order made.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Stewart vs. Berge; motion granted.

The Blue Ridge Railroad Company vs. Kempton; motion granted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	40
Bees-wax, pkgs.	7	Rosin, bbls.	3,[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Oilcake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	849	Pork, pkgs.	40
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	23	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,04[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	1,679	Lard, pkgs.	2,1[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	11,[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	22,300	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	26,550	Cheese, pkgs.	13,7[illegible]
Rye, bushels	4,400	Rice, pkgs.	1[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	117	Starch, boxes	1,1[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Tea, half-chests	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,520	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	111	Whisky, bbls.	1,024
Hides, No.	320	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, bales	175	Ore, bbls.	45
Leather, sides	7,300	Skins, bales	241
Seattle Turp., bbls.	947	Spelter, pieces	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Wisconsin, for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Hides, 18 pkgs. Clocks, 4 pkgs. Furs, 730 boxes Prepared [illegible], 36 boxes Beans, 3 pkgs. Bees-wax, 3 cases Machinery, 11,980 bushels Wheat, 300 bales Cotton, 81 tcs. Beef.

By the ship Edith, for Liverpool—20,812 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 170 hhds. Tallow, 250 bbls. Rosin.

By the steamer De Ruyter, for London—[illegible] Corn.

By the bark Good Intent, for Dundalk—[illegible] Corn.

By the bark Pocahontas, for [illegible] Corn.

[illegible]

By the ship Dr. Barth, for Hamburg—2,[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, [illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the steamship Silesia, for Hamburg—[illegible]

[illegible]

By the bark Camille, for Seville—6,600 Staves, 1 Gun, 800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,341 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Teresa, for Gibraltar, &c.—451 hhds. Tallow, 204 cases Tobacco, 54 hhds. Tobacco, 10 cases Agricultural Implements, 1,000 cases Spirits Turpentine, 32 bales Sarsaparilla, 20 tons Logwood.

By the steamer Saratoga, for Havana—[illegible] boxes Bacon, 5 pkgs. Machinery, 800 bbls. Flour, 20 pkgs. Fish, 1,500 reams Paper, 500 bags Salt, 20 tcs. Lard, 20 hhds. Lard, 20 boxes Florida Water, 200 bags Rice, 10 cases Waterfalls, 25 tcs. Hams, 200 bbls. Beans, 5 cases Sewing-machines.

By the schooner La Webb, for St. Pierre—300 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. Pork, 75 bbls. Beef, 15 tcs. Hams, 300 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Oats, 50 bushels Peas, 300 boxes Herrings, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 12 boxes Tobacco, 100 bags Rice, 50 bbls. Manure.

By the bark Gemsbok, for Hong Kong—50 tcs. Beef, 100 boxes Sarsaparilla, 200 bbls. Pork, 4,300 cases Petroleum, 3 pkgs. Clocks, 400 Oars, 14 boxes Scales, 51 cases Tobacco, 15 pkgs. Ginseng, 33 bags Shells, 241 tons Coal.

By the bark Caroline, for Elsinore and orders—1,207 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship J. Montgomery—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum. For Cork or Falmouth for orders, by the bark Devonshire—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum....By bark Othello, for Queenstown for orders—28,714 bushels Corn.

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted down to 37c.@38c. for Yellow, ℔ lb., on a very limited inquiry.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet on the basis of previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery, at a further reduction of ¼c. ℔ lb., only 236 bales having been disposed of, all to spinners. For forward delivery there has been an extensive trade reported, but at variable prices, the fluctuations having been fully ¼c. ℔ lb. on contracts for the late Summer and early Fall months, but the market closed with rather more steadiness, with July contracts basis of Low Middlings quoted at 22⅛c., August at 22¼c., September at [illegible], October at [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23⅜
Middling	24	24	24⅜	24⅜
Good Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜

EGGS—Have been quite dull, with prices tending downward, on accumulating supplies. We quote from 14c.@20c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of western, which have been quoted at 16½c.@18c. Canada at 18½c.@19c. Sales at from 18½c.@20c., and Jersey at 20½c.@22c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after since our last, with the advantage as to prices rather in favor of buyers, particularly for other than desirable lots of fresh ground stock. Sales have been made since our last of 11,750 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$6 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 [illegible]; poor to very fancy at $6 60@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 [illegible]; Extra Ohio [illegible] brands round-hoop Ohio $6 [illegible]@$6 70 ℔ bbl.

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been [illegible] quoted [illegible] depressed, holders showing increased urgency to realize. The demand has been less active for both shipment and milling, the market closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at 84c. for No. 1 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 55 for Choice No. 1 Milwaukee [illegible] with small lots of No. 1 and 2 Spring at higher figures, which were exceptional; $1 64@$1 80 for fair to prime Red Western, (Winter,) afloat; $1 [illegible] for small lots of Amber Western; $1 [illegible] for White do. $1 88 for White State. The increased firmness in freights checked the export movement....Corn has been fairly active, and desirable samples have been quoted rather steadier in price. The demand was mainly for export, with a fair trade, and some speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 196,000 bushels at [illegible] for ordinary to very choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 51c.@ 54c. for ordinary to prime steamer; and [illegible] for good to choice sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at [illegible] [illegible] for good to prime; [illegible] for high Mixed and Yellow Western; [illegible] for car-load of White Western, and [illegible] for [illegible] Aug- ust delivery; sales were reported of [illegible] bushels of Mixed Western at 54c. ℔ bushel....Rye has been offered less freely and quoted rather stronger, but has been less inquired for. Prime Western, in store, was quoted at 77c. bid, and Canada at 80c. bid, in bond, with holders asking 1@2c. a bushel more....Barley and Barley-malt have been quite dull at former nominal quotations....Oats have been moderately sought after at about previous figures. White have been in rather more favor with buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, chiefly at [illegible] for No. 2 Milwaukee afloat; [illegible] for No. 2 Chicago; [illegible] for ordinary to fancy White Western, in store and afloat, and [illegible] for inferior.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet since our last, including Bags at 14c.@ 14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@15c.; Domestic Bagging at 16c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been comparatively quiet, within a range of from $1 [illegible] for shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 75c.@ 90c. Straw has been inactive at from 60c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Desirable lots have been offered sparingly, and have been wanted at firm prices. We quote Crop of 1871 at 18c.@45c.@50c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@25c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 8c.@15c. [illegible]

LEATHER—There has been a very moderate call noted for most kinds within our previous range. Hemlock, prime Hemlock and Union Crop, at firm prices. [illegible] Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 29c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California Heavy, 26c.@27c.; [illegible] Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 28c.@27c.; Middle, 28½c.@27c.; Light, 25c.@27½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Poor do., 18c.@20c.; Rough, 30c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 36c.@38c.; Union Middle, 38c.@41c.; Union Light, 39c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 29c.@30c. ℔ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in fair demand and quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull, only a light jobbing business having been reported at irregular prices, 25 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 65c. ℔ gallon. We quote as before: New crop Porto Rico at 30c.@ 60c.; Cuba, [illegible]; English Islands, 30c.@46c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been rather more active, and quoted steady, with sales reported since our last of 1,170 bbls. Strained at $3 70@$3 75 ℔ 280 lbs. No. 1 and Pale at [illegible] [illegible] ℔ 280 lbs....Tar has been steady, but quiet....Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely and quoted cheaper, on a fairly active movement; sales, [illegible] bbls. at [illegible]c.@40c., closing at 40c. bid, 40½c. asked....Crude Turpentine has been quoted at $4 [illegible] ℔ 280 lbs....

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet on the basis of 13c. in bulk....Refined has been depressed and lower, on a restricted trade; sales have been reported, since our last of 1,000 bbls. July delivery, at 23½c. And at Philadelphia 1,000 bbls. July delivery at [illegible]. Other sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars....Naphtha [illegible] quoted at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c....Residue inactive, and quoted down to [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered with reserve and quoted firmer, though not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls. in lots, at $12 [illegible] for new Western Mess, the latter rate for heavy; $13 50@$13 75 for new Western Prime Mess; $13 50 for old City do.; $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime; $15 50@$16 for Clear and Short Clear ℔ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been limited, but prices have been quoted stronger, with sales reported since our last of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller July, at $12 [illegible], and 250 bbls. do., seller November, at $13 50. ℔ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in very light demand, ranging from 5¼c.@6c. ℔ lb....Cut-meats have been in quite moderate demand, at from 11½c.@14½c. for Hams, the latter rate for extra brands, and 5½c. @6c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 280 pkgs. within the range....Bacon has been in light stock and held quite firmly, but has been inactive; sales, 275 boxes at 7½c. for short Rib; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Long Clear, and 8c. for Short Clear....Lard has been in fair request, but at rather less firm prices, at some offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,630 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9½c.@9⅝c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9 7-16c.@9⅝c. for prime Western Steam. 9⅝c. for New; 9½c. for City Steam and Kettle rendered, and 8¾c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate at the buoyant rates, with sales reported of 870 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9⅝c....Beef has been selling very slowly at from [illegible] for Mess, and $9 50 @$12 for Extra Mess; sales 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull and nominal, ranging from $12@$18 for Prime Mess, $19@$20 for India Mess, ℔ tierce.... Beef Hams have been very quiet at $21@24 50 as the extreme....Butter and Cheese have been comparatively dull since our last, within our previous range.

SKINS—Have been held with a fair show of confidence, on a moderate inquiry and lighter offerings of desirable qualities. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 32½c.; Guatemala, 30c.; Chagres, 32½c.; Campeachy, 30c.; Sisal, 32½c.; San Juan, 30c.; Vera Cruz, 31c.; Puerto Cabello, 30c.; Angostura, 27½c.; Para, 33½c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c., currency, ℔ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 60c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 38c.@39c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ℔ lb.

SPICES—There has been a restricted business reported within our range. Holders have been generally firm in their views. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 98c.@99c.; Mace, $1 [illegible]; Cassia, 25c.@ 26¼c.; White Pepper, 35c.@36c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 10½c. @12c.; Cloves, 19½c.@20c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been comparatively moderate on the basis of yesterday's reduced figures. Refiners have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported of 710 hhds. and 2,320 boxes, including 400 hhds. strictly fair to about scant good at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 280 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 10 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9¼c.; 1,634 boxes Centrifugal (last evening) on private terms, and 2,200 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8½c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 8⅛c.@8¾c.; Manila, in bags, 7½c.@8⅛c., for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand and are again quoted firm, on scant offerings, for prompt delivery, with Powdered quoted up to 13c.; Crushed at 12¾c., Granulated at 12½c., A's at 11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—The demand has been moderate at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 165,000 lbs., at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c. for prime samples; also, 120 tcs. Stearine at 10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand at 93c. ℔ gallon; sales, 350 bbls., closing firmly.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of room and the firmness of owners checked business in the way of berth freights. The offerings of produce were on a reduced scale. The chartering movement was also restricted, the diminished supply of tonnage available and the advanced claims of holders impeding negotiations. Grain and Petroleum vessels were in most request. Vessels for the Deal trade from St. Johns were scarce, and wanted at firmer rates....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 7,600 bushels Grain (reles rooge) at 8¼d. for Corn and 9¼d. for Wheat; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d.; and by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl., and 15,000 bushels Grain, (reles room,) at 8¼d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, with agents asking 8½d.@9½d. Also, an American ship, 923 tons, with Deals, reported from St. Johns at 77s. 6d., and another, 974 tons, with do., from St. George, at 76s. 3d. Timber rates from Quebec were quoted firm on the basis of 30s....For London, by steam, 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 10d. ℔ bushel. Also, an American ship, 718 tons, hence, with [illegible] equal to about 4,650 quarters Grain, [illegible] bags, at [illegible] ℔ quarter....For the Bristol Channel, a British bark, 346 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 78s....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 6s. ℔ quarter.... For Dundalk, an American brig, 289 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, at 80s....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 540 tons, (now at Cardenas,) with about 3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian brig, 481 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s.; or, if direct, at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, (to arrive) with about 2,100 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ℔ quarter; another, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and a German bark, 240 tons, with equal to 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Antwerp, six boxes Bacon at 30s., and 300 cases Tobacco on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 1,250 tcs. Lard and 1,750 cases Tobacco on private terms; also, a German ship, 981 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, 381 tons, with equal to about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on owner's account....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Resin, on private terms; 700 tcs. Lard, 100 hhds. Tallow and 875 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 925 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 25s. ℔ case; 775 sides Leather and 120 bales Furs and Skins on private terms, and 940 bags Pepper at 30s....For Vigo, an American brig, 230 tons, hence with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, at 20c....For the Mediterranean, a ship, with a full cargo of Tobacco, at 45s. ....For the Adriatic, a bark, 444 tons, with equal to 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s., privileges extending to the Black Sea on private terms.... For Havana, an American bark, 372 tons, with Lumber, from St. Johns, at $15.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

There were a few hurried sales in horned Cattle effected on this occasion on the basis of Monday's trade. Milch Cows have slightly improved; prices remain the same, but sales are more numerous and more easy; range of prices, $30@$80 ℔ head. Veals are rather slow, from 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Sheep are brisk, and sold in large lots, from 4¼c.@5½c. ℔ lb. Lambs firm from 8¼c.@10c. ℔ lb. Trade in Hogs has slightly advanced since Monday, but prices were not steady this forenoon; the market closed uncertain. Live Hogs nominal from 4¼c.@4⅝c. ℔ lb. City Dressed from 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb. Pigs, 6c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market P. Lerch sold 217 Sheep, weight 22,250 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 150 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,[illegible] lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 15 Lambs, weight 970 lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ℔ lb.; 80 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,570 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,290 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb. Held on sale, 2 cars of Illinois Sheep.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market T. McCabe sold, during three days past, 86 Cows, from $40@$80 ℔ head. J. Kirby sold 1 Veal, weight 105 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 157 Sheep, weight 14,680 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 8 Sheep, weight 800 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 203 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; [illegible] Lambs, weight 2,700 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 83 Lambs, weight 5,630 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; 47 Lambs, weight 2,180 lbs., at 10¼c. ℔ lb.; 51 Lambs, weight 2,755 lbs., at 11¼c. ℔ lb.; [illegible] sold 130 Sheep, weight 12,860 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 207 Sheep, weight 22,90[illegible] lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 1 Veals, weight 300 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 11 Veals, weight 1,520 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 10 Veals, weight 2,[illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ℔ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 270 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 7 Veals, weight 880 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 950 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 230 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 350 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 160 Lambs, weight 10,780 lbs., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 62 Lambs, weight 3,610 lbs., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 40 Lambs, weight 2,970 lbs., at 10¼c. ℔ lb.; 65 Lambs, weight 2,690 lbs., at 12c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 9, 1872: 341 head of horned Cattle, 1,714 Sheep, 47 Veals, 7,702 Hogs, 22 Horses. All, save the horned Cattle, on transit to New-York City, the Sheep, Veals and Hogs to West Fortieth-street Hog-Yards, the Horses to City railroads.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 10, 1872: 4,260 Sheep, 24,431 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and today: 2,444 Sheep and Lambs, 171 Veals, 33 Cows.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts today, 1,180 head, making the supply for the week, thus far, 4,213 head, against 4,[illegible] head same time last week. Market flat and drooping at ¼c. off from yesterday's prices. The yards are crowded to their utmost capacity with good quality stock. The attendance was large, and buyers and sellers were ¼c. to ½c. apart. The market is considered the dullest of the season. About 800 head were disposed of. Sales: 75 head Michigan stockers, ranging from 875 to 1,100 lbs., at $4 50@$4 75; [illegible] head Ohio Steers, ranging from 983 to 1,373 lbs., at $5 50@ $6 [illegible]; 349 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,[illegible] to 1,[illegible] lbs., at $5 50@$6 [illegible]; 117 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,163 to 1,310 lbs., at $5 [illegible]; 63 Texans, averaging 900 lbs., at $[illegible]; 13 head Texans, averaging 1,077 lbs., at $4 75; 3 Indiana Stockers, averaging 900 lbs., at $4 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 5,600 head, making the supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head for same time last week; market active at $3@$3 50 for Canada Lambs; $6 for choice [illegible]; Western Sheep, $4@ $5 25; extra quality will bring higher rates; sales, 500 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 87 to 97 lbs., at $5 37½@$5; 171 Indiana Sheep, averaging 83 lbs., at $5 [illegible]; 75 Canada Sheep, ranging from 112 to 120 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 167 Missouri Stockers, averaging 88 lbs., at $3 [illegible]; [illegible] Indiana, averaging [illegible] lbs., at $4 [illegible]; 1,057 Canada Lambs, ranging from 54 to 60 lbs., at $6 [illegible]; 63 Ohio Lambs, averaging 55 lbs., at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts thus far for the week, 6,800 head, against 10,700 head during the same time last week; market fair, at $4 30@$4 35; sales, 112 Ohio, averaging 201 lbs., at $4 [illegible]; 134 Illinois, averaging 194 lbs., at $4 [illegible]; 63 Illinois, averaging 188 lbs., at $4 [illegible].

CHICAGO, July 10.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible] cash, or seller July; $1 17½, seller August; No. 1 Spring, $1 [illegible]. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] cash or seller July; 41⅛c.@41¼c., seller August; 42⅛c.@42⅜c., seller September; Rejected, 38¼c. Oats dull at [illegible] @25¼c. Rye firm; No. 2, 56½c.@57c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 58c.@60c. Whisky active and higher at 89c. Pork in fair demand and advanced to $12 75@ $12 80 on spot and seller July or August; $12 90@$12 95, seller September. Lard in fair demand, and firm at 8⅝c. Bulk Meats strong and unchanged; no sales. Bacon quiet and steady; no sales. Cattle easier but not quotably lower; sales of good to extra Shipping at $5 50@$6 40. Live Hogs active and higher at $4@$4 30 for Yorkers; selling mostly at $4 20. Freights in fair demand and lower; Corn to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 218,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 Cattle, 9,000 Hogs. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 330,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Flour dull and lower; Spring Double Extra, $7 25@$8 50. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 30; No. 2, $1 22. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 25½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 55c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 14½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand for standard brands; Treble Extra, $8 75@$7 25; Family, $8@$9 25. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 3 Spring, $1 10; sample lots of No. 2 Winter Red, $1 60. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c.@ 40c. Oats steady, at 30c.@32c. Rye dull; Prime, 60c. Whisky steady at 87c. Pork dull; offered at $12, without buyers. Bulk Meats firm; loose Clear Rib Sides, 7c. Bacon active and in good demand for future delivery; Shoulders, buyer August, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, buyer August, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, seller August, 8c.; Clear Sides, buyer August, 8¼c.; small cash lots of Shoulders at 6c., and Sides at 8c.@8⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured better; choice, on orders, 14c. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Flour in good demand at $7@$7 25. Wheat steady at $1 48@$1 50. Corn in fair demand, and firm at 49c.@50c. Rye dull at 65c.@ 68c. Oats dull and nominally 35c.@40c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter in fair demand for choice; Reserve, 16c.@20c. Pork steady; sales of regular at $12; City, $14 50 bid. Lard dull and nominal; "summer," 7½c.@7¾c.; steam, 8⅛c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 7c.; Clear Sides held 7¼c. Bacon in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Live Hogs steady at $4 10@$4 50. Whisky in fair demand and advanced to 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Quercitron Bark, No. 1, offered at $37 50, without buyers. Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6 25@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $8 75@$9; Pennsylvania do. $8 50@$9 25; Western Winter Wheat do. $9 50@$9 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 65@$1 75; White, $1 75@$1 77. Rye sells at 67c.@68c. Corn quiet; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 59c. Oats steady; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 50c.@51c. Sugar—Cuba; sales 150 hhds. at 8⅛c. and 360 hhds. Cuba Molasses Muscovado at 8⅛c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $14; Hams, in pickle, 12½c.@ 13c. Lard, 9c.@9½c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 22@22½c. Whisky quiet, 89c.@90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; Middling entirely nominal at 23c.@23¼c.; net receipts, 51 bales; gross, 54 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 17,786 bales.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Cotton nominal; good Ordinary, 20¼c.; exports to Great Britain, 82 bales; stock, 825 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 91½; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 92.

PARIS, July 10—P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened flat; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.@11d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 39s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 39s. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 16¼d.@17d. ℔ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 40s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, July 10—Evening.—Linseed oil, £35 10s. ℔ ton.

The Phelps Shooting—One of the Thieves Committed.

Mr. Phelps, the Sixth-avenue jeweler, who was shot by a sneak-thief some time since, under circumstances which are still fresh in the public mind, yesterday appeared in Jefferson Market Police-court. He looked very pale and thin, and was barely able to move about. His presence was occasioned by the arraignment of John Thompson, the confederate of Porter, and who is supposed to have fired the shot, who was brought out for examination. Mr. Carson, the friend of Mr. Phelps, positively identified Thompson as being one of the men who passed by him in running down the stairs of Mr. Phelps' residence on the occasion of the shooting. In view of this positive identification, Justice Ledwith refused to accept bail and committed Thompson for trial. The papers will be sent immediately to the Grand Jury, as Mr. Phelps is anxious to leave the City for a while to recruit his health.

The Riverside Park.

The presentation for confirmation by the Court of the report of the Commissioners of the Riverside Park, has been adjourned until the 23d inst., at the request of the Corporation Counsel. It was stated that the report was still partially incomplete, the Commissioners requiring further time to revise some of the assessments and awards.

Imprisoned on a False Judgment.

A motion was made, yesterday, before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court to vacate a judgment and order of arrest against one John Brown for $8,000. It appeared that Brown was arrested and sent to Ludlow-street Jail under a judgment for $8,000. It now turns out on a report of the referee that the judgment was entered without any proper service of summons or complaint. Judge Freedman set aside all the proceedings, and ordered the discharge of the defendant.

Result of a Mormon's Second Marriage.

From the Salt Lake Mining Journal, July 2.

A coachman of a leading member of the Mormon Church, took unto himself a second wife some two or three weeks since. Wife No. 1, on hearing the anticipated marriage of her liege lord, proceeded to the home of the intended second wife and implored of her not to become his wife, as he was unable to support wife No. 1 and children. The young lady paid no attention to the importunities of the first wife, but on the following day was married; and when it became known to the other, who was in delicate health, she immediately swooned away and fell on the stove and was severely burned. It is said that the lady is now partially deranged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUN-STROKE!

A highly interesting and popular article on Sun-stroke, its nature, symptoms, and the proper method of treating it, based upon original and ingenious experiments, and the most careful scientific analysis, by H. C. WOOD, Jr., M. D., will be found in the July number of

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Price of the number, 35 cents; for sale at all the news-stands, or will be sent, post-paid, to an address, upon the receipt of the price by

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PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for dredging the channel at Big Sodus, N. Y., and for labor and materials for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) feet, more or less, of the east breakwater at that harbor.

The amount of material to be removed by dredging is twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-six (29,596) cubic yards measured in position. There will be required for the repair of the east breakwater about twenty-eight thousand (28,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, eight thousand (8,000) pounds of iron, two hundred and twenty-five (225) cords of stone, and the necessary labor for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) lineal feet, more or less.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and ten (210) lineal feet, more or less, of pier, at Pultneyville Harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand and five hundred (127,500) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, seventy thousand (70,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank, sixteen thousand and three hundred (16,300) pounds of iron, two hundred and seventy (270) cords of stone, forty-four (44) feet of oak mooring-posts, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing four hundred and twenty (420) feet, more or less, of pier at Little Sodus, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred thousand (100,000) feet, b. m. of hemlock timber and plank, seventy-two thousand (72,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank, seventy-seven (77) lineal feet of oak posts, thirty thousand (30,000) pounds of iron, three hundred and six (306) cords of stone, two thousand (2,000) cubic yards of dredging, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing six hundred (600) feet, more or less, of the new pier at Oswego.

There will be required about one million two hundred and eighty-five thousand (1,285,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock; three hundred thousand (300,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber; eighty-eight (88) feet of oak mooring posts; one hundred and forty-four thousand (144,000) pounds of iron, six thousand (6,000) cords of stone, [illegible] thousand and four hundred (4,400) cords of stone and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., eight thousand (8,000) cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING,
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 10, 1872, for furnishing for the United States Army one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco.

The proposals will state separately in detail the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year and curing the wrapper and filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; the size and kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of Army or navy tobacco, not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New-York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) head-lined.

Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals and be referred to therein. No conditional future performance to equal sample grade will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

WM. W. BURNS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE
FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 42d and 59th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S
OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 16th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

25,000 lbs. Candles, naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state, in their proposals, the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay Director United States Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

IMPROVING CHANNEL OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,130 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 5, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, made on forms supplied from this office with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, between its mouth and Chestnut-st. bridge, 62,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, sand and gravel, and loose stones. Also, separate proposals for removing 900 cubic yards, more or less, of rock in the channel. Specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of localities may also be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in Northeast River, Maryland, near the town of Northeast. Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received at this office until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about six feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposals, and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
[illegible]
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging a channel near Salisbury, in Wicomico River, Maryland. Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received at this office until noon of Aug. 8, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about [illegible] feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposals, and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and forty (240) lineal feet, more or less, of pier at Great Sodus Harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and [illegible] thousand [illegible] feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, sixty-seven thousand (67,000) feet of pine timber, forty-four (44) feet oak mooring posts, five hundred (500) pounds of iron, three hundred and twenty-eight (328) cords of stone, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership existing between JOHN J. WILSON, HENRY L. WILSON, general partners, and FREDERIC TALBOT, special partner, under the name of J. J. & H. L. WILSON, is dissolved by mutual consent.

FREDERIC TALBOT,
JOHN J. WILSON,
Dated JULY 1, 1872. HENRY L. WILSON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LOW & GINOCCHIO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. W. LOW is alone authorized to settle all accounts and sign the firm name in liquidation.

CHAS. W. LOW,
C. GINOCCHIO.

New-York, July 3, 1872.

C. W. LOW will continue the business at No. [illegible] Broadway.

BANKING-HOUSE OF JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
July 1, 1872.

MR. JOHN JAY SHIPHERD, OF Cleveland, Ohio, is this day admitted a general partner.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.

Nos. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1872.

MR. W. P. [illegible] RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &c.,
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING WORKS, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, &c., at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS. MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $8; sets, $6; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 66 Grand-st., near Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 4th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Last Trump—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Schneider—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Grand Duchess—Miss Emma Howson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Military Concert by the Garde Republicaine of Paris.

BROOKLYN RINK.—Military Concert by the Prussian Band.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Matinee at 2 o'clock—Instrumental Concert by the French Band. Evening—Orchestral Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.
CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a Special Weekly Edition for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The Campaign Edition of the New-York Times will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum	$1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

According to the Tammany papers every State that sustains the Republican cause from this time to November, will be bought. This handy falsehood has already made its appearance with reference to North Carolina in the *Tribune* and the *World*, and will be repeated for each State as the successive elections approach. It will, however, deceive no one. The only persons likely to betray much feeling about it will be the "Liberal Republicans," and Democrats, on whom is cast the imputation of venality. If the majority of the people are for the Democrats, and all who are for Democracy are honest, why is there such feverish apprehension of their being bought up like so many cattle? Have the Tammany organs learned what an ill name awaits the bird that fouls its own nest?

On Saturday the Cincinnati *Commercial* made this statement concerning the Baltimore Convention:

"It will have done its work when it recommends the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, and the men who have been named as their exponents, and adjourns without making nominations. *To go further will be interpreted as an attempt to Democratize the Liberal Republican movement, and drive from the support of the ticket a multitude of voters who will vote for Greeley and Brown only upon the assurance that they represent the best phase of progressive Republicanism*, and not the doubtful advancement of a conservatism that moves only under the prick and goad of accomplished facts and hard political necessities."

The Convention went further, and has unquestionably "driven from the support of the ticket" many of the sincere men above referred to. Will the *Commercial* follow, or will it stand by the nomination to which "Tammany responds?"

When Seymour was nominated in Tammany Hall four years ago, the room rang with a genuine rebel "yell." Before Mr. Greeley was nominated in Baltimore yesterday, the bands played "My Maryland," "Dixie," and the "Bonnie Blue Flag." These tunes now are played as part of the "Reform" campaign. The mask would soon be thrown off if the people were mad enough to put the Democratic candidate at their head.

"Tammany responds to the Baltimore nomination," was the announcement obligingly placarded by the Ring in the City Hall Park yesterday afternoon. No one doubts it, and the people will have a rejoinder to make to Tammany's response in November next which the Ring will not care to publish in the Park, and over which they will not fire a single salute.

Will the *World* inform the public whether the Democracy now has "a hook in the nose" of Mr. Greeley?

The Democracy and Its Candidate.

Under the operation of what Senator Bayard called the "gag rule," Mr. Greeley was yesterday made the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Since the issues of the campaign are thus presented more clearly to the country, the result is not to be regretted. A Democratic candidate, presented by a Democratic Convention, and relying on Democrats for nine-tenths of the votes he expects to get, is something Republicans at least can understand. No one can now vote for Mr. Greeley under the delusion that Republican principles are in this way to be advanced. So far as Mr. Greeley professes principles in common with Republicans, they are much more distinctly and thoroughly represented by the proper Republican candidate. So far as he undertakes to make any issue with the Republican Party, he is essentially a Democrat. He cannot expect the support of any considerable number of his fellow-citizens who do not approve the purposes and sympathize with the spirit of the Democratic Party.

Those who view the Democracy with deep and well-founded distrust cannot confide in a Democratic candidate, however lately he may have doffed the uniform of Republicanism. There is not a single Democratic tendency of all those that have alarmed the country for twelve years past, to which Mr. Greeley, in his present attitude, opposes the slightest resistance. There is not a single element of Democracy, of all those that have controlled its course since 1860, to the intense disgust of the patriotic and honest portion of our people, against which Mr. Greeley, in his present position, dares to offer the faintest objection. He stands before the country, his lips sealed to any utterance of warning concerning the grave and numerous evils, he has justly taught the country for years past to expect from the supremacy of the Democratic Party. To the most obvious and important facts in our public affairs—facts he has himself constantly pointed out as those which ought to make every sincere lover of his country a supporter of the Republican Party—he is suddenly blind. He cannot see the renewal of violent persecution hanging over the heads of the newly-made citizens of the South; he cannot see the revival of dissension and disorder threatened by powerful portions of Southern society; he cannot see the wide-spread corruption, the greed of office, the low aims and degrading passions uniting the Democracy in this last desperate rally to regain a supremacy of which they have so long been deprived by the calm and resolute judgment of the best and largest portion of the American people. But Mr. Greeley cannot expect the people themselves to be blinded by the causes that have combined to place the scales upon his own eyes. He has been an influential teacher of political truth in the past, but it was the truth, not the teacher, the people followed; and they will adhere to the cause he has betrayed, not to the man who has betrayed it.

Nor can Mr. Greeley obtain the support of all the party whose candidate he now is. Not all who believe in Democracy believe in him. The better class of Democrats—and we appeal to the personal knowledge of every reader who is acquainted with any members of this class for the correctness of our assertion—repudiate him. They desire the supremacy of Democratic ideas, through error, as we conceive, but sincerely; and they are not ready to trust those ideas to a man whom they regard with suspicion and contempt. They see in him, not the representative of genuine Democracy, but the tool of the men who have brought Democracy to disgrace. They have heretofore had candidates who justified their confidence by sincerity of conviction, honesty of purpose, and consistency of personal character. They are not prepared to give their votes to a candidate who possesses none of these attributes, and whose glaring infidelity to his own party forbids them to expect any loyalty to their own. To decent Democrats, Mr. Greeley's nomination is much more than a ludicrous travesty on legitimate party action. It is a humiliating betrayal of their party into the hands of its most disreputable and most dangerous men.

And certainly if Mr. Greeley has no claims on genuine Republicans or genuine Democrats, he has none on independent voters, who, with slight respect for any party ties, are accustomed to give their support to the candidate they believe, on the whole, the safest and best, and who are generally found on the side that promises the most practical and wholesome reforms. Mr. Greeley has made professions of reform but stepping-stones for an inordinate ambition. Our readers will remember that, in the heat of the severe struggle against corruption in this State and City, he stood aloof, contemptuously belittling it, and interposing insinuating pleas for the Tammany leaders. It was only when the people had gained their victory that he recognized its immense importance, and immediately set to work to pervert it to his own purposes. His present attitude as leader of a "Reform campaign," of which, if successful, the Tammany Ring are to have the spoils and he the honors, is a legitimate development from his course all through the bitter fight made for real reform these last two years. He is now the Democratic candidate, and every sensible man will see that he is also the Tammany candidate. As such he must stand or fall. As such the voters of the country must decide whether to aid him or defeat him.

For ourselves, we have no doubt of the result. The good sense, honesty, and patriotism of the people are against Mr. Greeley. We have only to urge the Republican leaders to see that these elements of strength are fairly enlisted, that the merits of the case are distinctly brought home to every voter, and that all who ought to advance their honest convictions by their votes are aroused to do so. And as Mr. Greeley has declared beforehand that his success depends on carrying this State, and has, after the manner of Tweed, already announced the majority he expects, it is in this State that victory for the cause of honesty and good government should be most earnestly and wisely labored for.

The Unjust Judges.

It has been among the sharp "dodges" of the Fenton-Greeley faction to take up the cry of "Reform," and turn it to their own dishonest purposes. They opposed Reform when we were trying to accomplish it. Even now they are in league with that very Tammany gang which we have labored for years past to destroy. Yesterday, a great flag was suspended in the City Hall Park, with this inscription upon it: *"Tammany responds to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention."* By orders of the "Sachems," a hundred guns were also fired as a Tammany salute to Greeley. In the *Tribune* there appeared a defense of Sheriff Brennan, who is daily defrauding the City, as we have conclusively proved; and a boast that the "Blossom Club" (Tweed's) anxiously awaited the nomination of Greeley. Here are evidences enough for one day that the Greeley men are identical with the Tammany gang—that they are working hand in hand;—and, no doubt, it is considered by the combined forces an exceedingly "smart" thing to take the Reform weapon out of the hands of Reformers and turn it against them.

But, although such a trick may succeed for a short time, the people will eventually detect and despise it—especially when it is bolstered up by manifest deception and misrepresentation. The people will never believe that Fenton, a worthy associate of Tweed—a man in every respect of like character to Tweed's—is likely to care a "straw" about Reform. And the attempts of Mr. Greeley's own organ (which we ought to remember is "not an organ") to assist the Democratic candidate by false assertions will equally fall to the ground. Of late, the *Tribune* has taken great delight in asserting that to it is owing the purification of the Bench now going on. It has even gone further than this, and boldly asserted that the Times "has given no helping hand in the fight."

Such statements as these prove that Greeley does not even know what truth means. It must surely be in the recollection of most of our readers and contemporaries, and of all members of the Bar, that we have worked unceasingly for years past to bring the unjust Judges to punishment. This is matter of record, easy to be proved from our files, and not to be changed by absurd falsehoods. We appeal to every honest member of the Bar in this City to state from which source he has derived most assistance and encouragement—from us or from the *Tribune*? The *Tribune* has over and over again praised Barnard. It had not a word to say about Cardozo's "Star Chamber," which we exposed and caused to be closed a year or two ago. In fact, it has worked with that notorious and infamous libeler, Dana of the *Sun*, to shield Barnard, and to discourage all attempts at Reform. Out of its own mouth can it be condemned. Listen to its boasts of yesterday:

"The Times gave no helping hand in that fight until its success was assured. The *Tribune* published its charges of malfeasance against these Judges as early as Nov. 15, 1871. The Times had not a word to say in support until Feb. 6, 1872, the very day that the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly began proceedings against Barnard and Cardozo."

The foolish man who wrote this is so ignorant of the circumstances attending the long battle against the unjust Judges, that he actually imagines the struggle began in November, 1871. Why, for years previously to that we had so perseveringly attacked Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn, that we had incurred their bitterest resentment. They told us they would drive us out of the City; that they would seize our property; that they would throw us into prison—nor were these by any means idle threats, considering the unlimited power they exercised. On March 12, 1866, we exposed one of Barnard's extraordinary decisions. On Nov. 28, 1868, Barnard replied with a lame defense to fresh charges against him. On Nov. 25, 1868, he delivered a long tirade against us from the Bench, and threatened a presentment for libel against us; and we challenged him to make it. He again abused us from the Bench on Dec. 8, 1868. From that time to the present, we have never let him and his confederates alone. We were the first to urge the Bar to rise in opposition to the corrupt Bench, and we were among the earliest to suggest the formation of the Bar Association.

Are not these facts remembered by the public? Yet the *Tribune* has the immeasurable impudence to assert that it has brought the Judges to punishment, while the Times remained silent! The foregoing facts speak for themselves, but there are still others which we may be pardoned for recalling. We have been threatened over and over again with Barnard's arbitrary injunctions and arrests. When the late Mr. Raymond died, his reputation was assailed with vile and filthy abuse by Barnard from the Bench. After that, Barnard singled out another gentleman connected with this paper, and accused him of an offense which only a ruffian like Barnard himself could commit. Barnard's ally, C. A. Dana, has since followed in the same track, so far as he dared; and when Barnard is disposed of, it may be possible to bring him to justice for doing so. At any rate, we promise him that an attempt shall be made to compass that end, and it will then be seen whether the laws afford any protection to private character against the most wanton, wicked and cowardly slanders. Already Dana is a fugitive from the law in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey—there will yet be a third State in which he will not dare to show his dishonest face. In short—not to dwell upon these points—there has not been a time, for years past, when we have not exposed and denounced the unjust Judges and all their confederates; and now the paper which has helped to shield them claims the credit for overthrowing them. It tried the same game after the downfall of the Tammany Ring, but the public shamed it into silence. We ask for no credit in the matter—but everybody will admit that it is hard to stand silent and be told that we have taken no part in a fight which we began and carried on almost single-handed, and in which we have been subjected to all kinds of vile assaults from "journalists" who disgrace their miserable calling.

Let all that be as it may—we undertake to go on with the fight until the job is finished. Then, having got rid of the corrupt Judges, there will be found means of bringing their open and secret allies to the punishment they so well deserve.

The Parisian Renaissance.

The goddess Fashion is rising once more from amid the smoke and *débris* of Paris, like Aphrodite from the foam of the sea. It is true that the flight of her High Priestess, Eugenie, left darkness for a time about her chosen altar; but new stars have gathered thither, so that the gloom is dispelled, and the fragrant incense is curling upward as of yore. Paris, which, like her old race of Kings, seems to learn nothing and to forget nothing, is again joyous over the triumph of *modistes*, and spiked helmets are infinitely less thought of there than new bonnets. Worth—not that which makes the man, but the woman—is largely credited with this revival, his superb conceptions in the way of costume being quite the rage in the capital. Among his latest achievements, those of arraying the Princesse de Metternich and Mme. Alphonse de Rothschild are blazoned as most "pyramidal," and have sent the lately besieged city into an ecstasy.

From the attention paid to the subject by the journals, it would seem that the dress mania is rampant once more in Paris, and infecting all classes of society. In fact, with the exception of cookery, no theme seems thought worthy of discussion in the volatile capital now save clothes. Of what moment, these writers seem to imply, are the tiresome vaticinations of the National Assembly, or the threadbare topic of the German occupation, compared with the grave and practical business of a "make-up" for the opera or the next ball? And what man or woman of sense will waste thought on the Army bill, or the Indemnity, that may so much more judiciously be expended on a fresh sauce or a new *menu*? The attitude is characteristic, and so to be expected, although, after the terrible humiliation of France, we might have hoped her people would have been a little tardier in crying "Vive la bagatelle!" Their alacrity, however, proves, among other things, that the fallen Empress was not alone responsible for the gay extravagance and wayward caprice of Paris during her tenure of the throne. Whether she were in or out of power, nay, even if the Red Prince were Governor of Paris, and the troops of Kaiser William mounting guard at the Tuileries, doubtless the same passions and tastes would still become dominant, and Paris would still assert her sway, if not as mistress of the world, as supreme arbiter of its frocks and hats and cuisine.

Of this glory, at least, neither Bismarck nor the Commune can deprive her. The army of France may be well or ill-organized, her debt may be large or small, her power among the nations may be puny or colossal, but none can wrest from her capital the splendid renown of its dress and its cookery. There might once, in the days of the "Grand Monarque," or of the older Napoleon, have been a nobler ambition; but what would you have? The natural bent in the case is clearly ineradicable for good or ill, and asserts itself no more and no less after Sedan than it would have done after a new Austerlitz or a new Jena.

A Candidate and his Showman.

Mr. Greeley has received an honor hitherto reserved for the wooly horse, the bearded girl, the What is It, and other monsters—he has received a first-class puff at the hands of Mr. Barnum. There is no denying the fact that the great showman has done the thing neatly, and with quite as much effusion as he is wont to exhibit in returning thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who make his heart glad by thronging the mammoth tent, which the *Tribune* is good enough to remind us "comfortably seats 10,000 persons." We question if Mr. Barnum ever descanted more eloquently on the claims upon the respect of the American people of Joice Heth, the patriarchal nurse of our first President, than he does upon the virtues and abilities of the man who is so ambitious to become Washington's latest successor. If Mr. Greeley be all that the fancy of the admiring Barnum paints him, then he is a natural phenomenon beside whom the scaly marvel of the Feejee mermaid turns pale. The enraptured showman depicts his hero as cute as Barnum, with virtues as celestial as St. Paul, and with a twelve-parson power of intellect, whatever the exact measure of that may be. Next to the undying honor of having exhibited the What is It? and kindred marvels, Mr. Barnum counts it the highest distinction of his life to be able to cast a ballot for Horace Greeley.

Thereupon the delighted *Tribune* proceeds to give Mr. Barnum a free advertisement in return for his very superior puff, proudly informing the world at large that "the great menagerie and circus is now traveling through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa," and that its public-spirited proprietor is prepared to place it every afternoon at the disposal of the people for political mass-meetings of either party."

This is truly generous. The howlings of the carnivora would not specially interfere with "the joint discussions and arguments" which Mr. Barnum kindly suggests for the occupation of the people in mass-meeting assembled under his mammoth tent. Perhaps the fat woman, the What is It, and the cannibals might be induced to tell what they know about Greeley, or to give their sentiments regarding the shocking "nepotism" of this depraved Administration. Any way, those who come to talk might remain to pay, to the mutual benefit of Mr. Barnum, and of "the wisdom and good principles of the American people."

From the fervor of Mr. Barnum's puff, proudly acknowledged by the *Tribune* of yesterday, one might have supposed that he had just discovered a new and profitable humbug. To dispel this idea, it is sufficient to read the gushing account given by an *Express* reporter of how Mr. Greeley received the news of his nomination at Baltimore. At 11 P. M. we are assured that "our later Franklin" was sleeping "the peaceful sleep of a wearied child," surrounded by "paintings and engravings of historical scenes and political magnates" in a parlor of the Lincoln Club. That is to say, he slept as soundly as a "vexatious fly," whose gambols were watched by the reporter, would let him. Whether Mr. Greeley's observations in regard to that fly were as gentle as those of my Uncle Toby on a similar occasion is a fact that must be forever lost to history. The *Express* reporter failed to record it, and a messenger from the *Tribune* office with news from Baltimore put an end to Mr. Greeley's slumbers and dismissed that fly into obscurity.

We are compelled to say that for a man who was so innocently sleeping a few minutes ago, the conduct of the Sage exhibited a slight want of ingenuousness. He tried his best, says the reporter, to *seem* engrossed in the contents of a letter which he hastily picked up, and was probably regarding upside down. After a fitting acknowledgment of the congratulations of this gushing reporter, who seems to have been emboldened to take the place of the "vexatious fly," Mr. Greeley subsided into the task of "seeming unconcerned." We trust that the perpetual candidate will see that this habit of "seeming" is apt to have a depressing effect upon his friends, to whom the frequent recurrence of a tendency to noonday slumbers might only suggest the exceeding innocence of their hero. There are people who, in spite of Mr. Barnum's puff, will persist in believing that Mr. Greeley's honesty, philosophy and wood-chopping have a more direct connection with his actual self than the wool had with the horse of the great showman. In justice to such simple souls, Mr. Greeley should give up his tricks of "seeming."

A Missouri Mayor.

The post of City Marshal in a far Western town is evidently not an enviable one. Having to deal with the roughest class of frontier population, Texas cattle drovers, scouts and miners, gentry accustomed to shoot on sight and usually drunk—the conservator of the public peace, if he discharges his duties at all, constantly carries his life in his hands. Generally it is only by selecting for the position one who is readier with his weapon and more relentless in its use than the roughs themselves, that any satisfactory results at all are achieved. Of one town in Colorado it is recorded that Marshal after Marshal had been shot down in his tracks, in chance mêlée or premeditated ambush, when the famous "Wild Bill" was prevailed on to take the post. This excellent person bears the reputation of never missing his man when he has leveled his fatal pistol, and of having by a judicious exercise of this engaging talent killed more men than any other on the Western frontier. "Wild Bill" was appointed City Marshal, and for a while thereafter there was comparative quiet in this Colorado pandemonium. If two drunken drovers persisted in the luxury of a free fight within corporate limits, the Marshal hastened at once to the spot and ordered them to put up their weapons. If they hesitated so much as an instant, he promptly shot them dead, and by this simple and effective use of his prerogative vindicated the civic proprieties and his own official authority.

But even "Wild Bill" proved in the end unable to cope with the murderous lawlessness of the place, and was forced eventually to resign, in order to save his life. A colleague in Kansas City, Mo., was less fortunate or less discreet. City Marshal Taylor had been chosen for precisely the same qualities which commended "Wild Bill" to the suffrages of his Colorado fellow-citizens. Although not yet twenty-four, he had made himself conspicuous for dauntless courage and personal prowess, and the desperadoes who frequented the town were kept in restraint by fear of his single arm. But at last he has proved a trifle slower than occasion demanded, and the electors of Kansas City have leisure to cast about them for a new Marshal. It is not unlikely, also, that they may be called upon at the same time to select a new Mayor; for it is the latter official who has amused himself by pistoling the former.

The whole affair is characteristic of the region. The Mayor, whose name is Boyd, and who seems gifted with true Western vivacity, had been, in a liberal construction of magisterial functions, indulging in the pastime of beating a citizen in the street. For this the Marshal undertook to arrest the Mayor, and approached him for that purpose as he was sitting in the evening under the shade of his vine and fig-tree, and perhaps reviewing plans for another morning's amusement. The Marshal announced his object; the Mayor assented with amiable alacrity, and, immediately drawing a Derringer, shot the Marshal dead. He then barricaded his house, and for some time refused to give himself up for fear of being lynched. Ultimately this natural apprehension was allayed, and the mayorial assassin was safely lodged in jail.

Mr. Boyd is probably not a fair type of even border Mayors. But such an episode as this, occurring within so old a State as Missouri, suggests that that district might make a fruitful field for missionary labor. A Mayor beating citizens and murdering marshals is certainly a novel spectacle. New-York has not the best Mayor in the world, but we may still be thankful that he is not Mayor Boyd.

A Word for the Car-Drivers.

For pure monotony, the dull, plodding repetition, hour after hour, and day after day, of exactly the same thing, the life of a city car-driver is probably unequaled. Were his route through the country, were the sight of green fields and running streams to relieve the tedium of his routine, the case would be modified. But the car-driver is compelled, during the long stretch of his day, to jog past the same everlasting blocks of dusty buildings and arid squares, to stare at the same shops and signs, and to go through the same mechanical processes of stopping and going on in obedience to the bell of the conductor. He has not even the poor satisfaction of regulating his own movements, but, like a horse in a tread-mill, must describe his eternal round at the behest of a power behind. There is much to commiserate in a life like this, and much to call for more consideration than is commonly shown.

Why, for example, should these poor men be obliged to keep on their legs all day, when driving? In a hot season, such as we are passing through, it is too much to exact from any human being whatever, that he should remain standing for such a length of time, surrounded, as he is, by so many other discomforts. Your omnibus-driver sits perched in his airy elevation with an umbrella over his head, and commonly a good, big seat to himself. The drivers of carriages of every sort have the same privilege. Even the teamsters of trucks and drays can sit at pleasure. Only the luckless drivers of cars are condemned to dispense with a relief, the total absence of which is not only extremely exhausting, but, as we are assured by physicians, may prove very injurious. Were there good reasons for this practice of making the car-drivers stand all day to balance against its obvious disadvantages, the affair would be different; but, if there are such reasons, we fail to see them. Of course, it is important that the driver should keep his wits about him, should attend to his brakes promptly, should be always alert to avoid collision, and to respond to his bell. We suppose that the chief excuse for making him stand is that his faculties are best kept up to the mark by that position, that he is less likely to wander, or fall asleep when standing than sitting. This notion is probably altogether fallacious. It is irrational to believe that a man's brain and senses can be kept clearer by tiring his legs, and generally overstraining his system.

The truth is, a comfortable seat, adjustable to the platform at either end of the car, should be provided, and the present barbarous custom abolished. A sitting man takes up more room perhaps than a standing man; but really the horse-railroad companies have had a very good turn at jamming people together in impossible spaces, and ought by this time to be able to submit to even this dismal sacrifice. Thanks to Mr. Bergh and his associates, a good deal has been done of late for the unhappy car-horses; let us see now if something humane cannot be done for their almost equally unfortunate drivers.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* yesterday was very candid in its estimate of its own reporters. It declared that they had sent it from Baltimore "ornate descriptions, flights of rhetoric, costly and unbusiness-like writing, decorated and figurative rhetoric, fustian, elaborate fine writing, tawdriness of external description," &c., &c. Most people will think that the reporters thus sneered at have adapted their style perfectly to the journal they represent, and have, indeed, worked hard to cover up the disgraceful figure their chiefs cut in the present contest. Those chiefs have attacked and insulted Greeley, have abused him in all the long words in the Dictionary, and have declared that no honest Democrat can possibly support him; yet they announce their intention of supporting him—and this they call "independent journalism." Having taken elaborate pains to prove that it would be disgraceful to do a certain thing, they immediately set to work to do that thing, with much whining and sniveling. Everybody knew, of course, when the *World* set out in its opposition to Greeley, that it would soon turn tail on itself, for (not to put too fine a point upon it) it never had as much pluck as a louse; but that while acting in the most despicable manner it should preach about its "high tone," "morality," &c., is an unnecessary insult to its readers. We all anticipated that it would cry and run away. Its pitiful yells only compel people to call it dishonest as well as utterably stupid. It had a manly policy before it; and of course it deserted it—what else could you expect? It was bound to come round to its old Tammany supporters—but why beat a gong, and call the public round it to see it eat its dirty dish of humble pie? After all, the *World* and the Democratic candidate will be very well matched.

We commend Mr. Harrison Tone, of the Ottawa *Herald*, Ottawa, Kansas, as an ornament to our profession. In a recent speech before the Alumni of Antioch, he had the courage to say:

"Thus Kansas has no special inducements to offer to those who want to go West. The professions are already more than filled, business is overrun, and farming of itself does not pay."

If all the local editors would tell the truth as plainly, Mr. Greeley's occupation as President of the National Bureau of Migration (in which capacity he invited those who trusted him to deposit their funds in the Bowling-green Savings Bank) would be gone.

The habit of allowing logs to drift about in New-York Bay was almost attended with a very serious accident yesterday. When on the down trip, early in the morning, the North Shore Ferry-boat *Pomona* struck a long piece of wood with such force that it became wedged between the paddle of one of the wheels, and prevented the vessel from moving either backward or forward for nearly an hour, during which time the engineer, pilot, and deck-hands labored with great zeal to get free. The passengers, naturally enough, were considerably alarmed, believing that the shaft had been broken, and that an explosion was about to take place. Fortunately, however, no injury was done, but there was a good deal of inconvenience experienced by persons who thronged the different landing places, and looked in vain for other means of getting to New-York. Considering the fact that accidents of this kind have often occurred to side-wheel steamers, it is somewhat surprising that no system has yet been organized for the purpose of having all floating matter of a dangerous character picked up. The experiment would not cost a great deal, while the benefit to be derived from it would be of no little importance, more particularly to the residents of Staten Island, who are not now so well pleased with the facilities for traveling to and from the City as to be able to afford much loss of time.

Furious hurricanes have swept the eastern coast of Madagascar of late, causing a great deal of destruction. In some cases whole towns have been leveled to the ground. Ships were driven on shore, churches destroyed, and strong trees, even so tenacious as the cocoanut palm, actually torn up by the roots. The violent perturbations of nature which have taken form in tremendous freshets in India, Italy, and elsewhere, in typhoons in the China seas, and in heavy gales in the usually gentle Pacific, are thus having correspondent outbreaks in the Southern Hemisphere, and we should not be surprised to hear of similar phenomena in the Australian Archipelago and in South America. It may not be possible, as yet, to connect these manifestations by any certain physical laws, but the number of cases in which they rapidly succeed each other, implies a connection which science may be expected one day to determine.

Pigeon races are no new things under the sun, but the scale on which they have just now been carried out from the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, is decidedly so. "Colombophily"—if the word may be forgiven—must be on the increase in England, the taste, which is derived from Belgium, having been stimulated, apparently, by the incidents of the Franco-Prussian war. A fortnight ago, at the Crystal Palace, one hundred birds were started at once for Brussels, then a second flight of fifty, to Manchester, Leeds, and other places in the North. After this there were shorter races to Oxford, Brighton and Reading. As adjuncts to these diversions, various pigeon curiosities were on view, such as microscopic telegrams, sent into Paris during the siege, pigeon-racing maps, and the like. The sport is harmless and interesting enough and may sometimes be useful. In the main, however, the telegraph beats the pigeon very much as steam does the horse.

Mrs. Elliott, the unfortunate lunatic who strangled her daughter on the 5th of this month, was yesterday committed to jail "until her mental condition be ascertained by competent judicial authorities." A case of this kind, in which the truth is so plain, brings out in curious relief the absurdity of the plea so fashionable in cases of murder. It is to be noticed that in this case the real lunatic is sent to jail to await judicial action. In the other cases the alleged lunatics are allowed to go at large after a Judge and jury have pronounced them insane enough to take life.

ITHACA AND THE GORGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Minnehaha is the luckiest waterfall in the world. It has achieved more renown on a smaller capital of performance than any other I ever saw. Norway has a thousand nameless falls of greater height and beauty. Ithaca, N. Y., has two score only locally known. But this pretty, unpretending tumble of less than a hundred feet, is celebrated all over the world. There is a great deal in luck, as every sudden favorite of the public discovers in the course of time."—*Bayard Taylor's Letters from the Northwest*, 1871.

Central New-York, or the "Lake Country," is famed, and justly so, for the combination of wild, picturesque scenery, high fertility and cultivation.

The heart of this country lies contiguous to Lakes Cayuga and Seneca, and the "Glen," at Watkins, has been thronged by troops of tourists, who have been delighted by its beauty.

Around Ithaca is a concentration of all the best scenery of the entire section, which was always admitted; but so isolated has it been, that few, comparatively, have left the great thoroughfares to explore the beauties that lie around about the town. But of late the railroad-building mania has burst out, and the iron rails are extending in every direction, making her central by communication, as she is geographically, to the rest of the State. And the condensation and culmination of the best scenery around Ithaca is included in the gorge of Fall Creek, which to within the last two years has been practically impassable on account of great natural difficulties.

But the delighted tourist of to-day, who explores its beauties in safety, can scarce understand the dangers and difficulties that have been overcome by energy, capital and gunpowder.

Great masses of rock have been removed to make way for a path overhanging the dizzy height, and the man or woman with soul to appreciate the work of nature can commune with nature's God—can drink and be full. Near the entrance we come upon Ithaca Fall, 150 feet high—greater in altitude than the American Fall at Niagara, no comparison as to grandeur, but more enjoyable—leaving which, and after a rather tough scramble up and down a cliff 100 feet high, we come upon Forest Fall, 60 feet high, a perfect gem of a waterfall, set, as it is, in a frame-work of rocks and evergreens. Wending our way from this most beautiful creation, we come in succession upon "Rocky" and "Foaming" Falls, 20 the one and 35 the other feet high, which must be seen to be appreciated.

Soon after we leave the last, the ear is assailed with the booming, and upon turning a sharp bend of the ravine, the eye is greeted with a sight of Trip-hammer Fall, 40 feet high, but the water so compressed by the formation of rocks that an extraordinary effect is produced.

Emerging from the gorge proper, enjoying this and the amphitheatre that would fain confine the waters, we ascend a winding stair to the rocks above, and come upon "Thune" and Beebe Falls, respectively 25 and 12 feet high, and upon the beautiful Trip-hammer Grove and Beebe Dam, upon the waters of which boats will be moored for the use of visitors and picnic parties.

Emerging from the gorge proper, a short walk brings the tourist into the grounds of Cornell University—that young literary giant, the pride of the State, and justly so—four years in bringing a Faculty of about 40 and 700 students, and with endowment, buildings, library and cabinets that other institutions have been generations in trying to acquire, and where the lover of science can drink to repletion.

To the admirers of architecture this circuit of three miles is replete with interest, for aside from the grand structures that the McGraws, Sages and Sibleys are rearing commemorative of their devotion to advancement and progress, we find adjoining the Campus the extensive and perfectly elegant residence of President A. D. White, and very near that marvel of carving and durability, the new residence of Hon. Ezra Cornell.

From the University Campus one of the finest and most interesting views in New-York State is to be had. To the north, almost forty miles of lake view, and to the northeast and to the west and south a combination of hills, aspiring to the dignity of mountains, of smiling fields and pleasant villages; in fact, there is no spot where the eye at a glance can take in so much that is typical of the wealth and greatness of the Empire State.

W. G. S.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Gratifying Response of the Public to the Call for Aid.

Program of the Sick Relief Movement—A Thorough Canvass to be Made—The Picnic Today—What is Being Done With the Money.

Our readers continue to send in contributions to the Excursion Fund for poor children, and the aggregate amount so far received will enable us to aid a large number of sick children whose parents are too poor to procure medical attendance, as well as to get up excursions. The picnic project is now thoroughly arranged, and cannot fail to be successful, the details being in the hands of experienced persons who are assisting our reporters in every possible way. The dealers in supplies have been very liberal, and we have secured everything needed at almost cost price. Even truckmen who have been employed have done their share at the lowest rate. In fact, sympathy with the movement to help the poor children is expressed everywhere. We have to acknowledge today the receipt of $321, making the total amount received to date $2,556 25. The following are the subscriptions received yesterday:

Miss T. L. W.	$100 00
F. Marquand, South Port, Conn.	20 00
B. W. H.	25 00
Howie H.	25 00
Miss V. M. Tompkins	15 00
S. T. S.	10 00
W. W.	10 00
A Friend	10 00
Mrs. M. Stewart	10 00
W. C. B.	10 00
J. D.	10 00
H. W.	10 00
S. K.	10 00
Cash	10 00
J. L. M.	10 00
E. W.	5 00
S.	5 00
J. O.	5 00
C. M. L. R.	5 00
A. O.	2 00
Harry	2 50
J. B.	2 00
No Name	2 00
C. O.	2 00
George and Alexis	2 00
No Name	1 00
G. U. S.	1 00
C.	1 00
Willie and Hamptie (Philadelphia)	1 00
Total	$321 00
Previously acknowledged	2,235 25
Aggregate of Fund	$2,556 25

We have also received a donation of one dozen bats, and a large box of balls, for the children, from Messrs. Peck & Snyder, of No. 126 Nassau-street.

As was stated in yesterday's Times, we are making arrangements for taking care of sick children and women, so that they may benefit by the fund as well as those children who are able to go on excursions. Rev. Mr. Schultz, the Missionary at the Five Points, made a tour of his district yesterday, and proposes to expend the money we have placed at his disposal ($100) in the most useful manner. The teachers of the Children's Aid Society's Industrial Schools held a meeting yesterday, several of them coming into town from their vacations for the purpose. It has been arranged by these teachers, acting on the advice of Mr. Moore Dupuy, the acting Secretary of the Society in Mr. Brace's absence, to at once make a tour of their respective school districts in search of deserving cases for aid. These teachers will report daily to Mr. George Calder, Superintendent of the Boys' Lodging-house, at No. 327 Rivington-street, the names and addresses of sick children who need medical attendance. We have arranged with Mr. Calder to send a physician to each case, who will be paid by us out of the fund. We have also placed a small sum ($20) in the hands of the missionary laboring in the Thirteenth Ward, for the purchase of ice wherever found to be needed in his rounds. He will receive more money when necessary. In other Wards the same plan will be adopted. It will thus be seen that the ground to be covered is an extensive one, and the funds necessary to aid all who positively need it will rise to a high figure. As the response to our appeals has been so nobly and generously made, we have no doubt that every dollar necessary to carry out the plan of relief can be easily raised.

If our contributors could only go with our reporters into the poor neighborhoods, see the wretchedness there so plainly visible, and hear the thanks of the poor women who find that they are to be assisted in a practical way, they would find ample reward for their benevolence. As a rule, the poor of a great City like this are suspicious of strangers, but they are now beginning to understand that the present movement is simply intended to aid the sick and suffering, so they are frankly stating their necessities, hoping to receive relief. The excursion idea is gaining in popularity, so that there will now be no difficulty in gathering up children for any number of picnics, especially as the mothers find that their sick ones are not to be forgotten. In a few days, the relief movement for sick children will be thoroughly systematized, and we shall be able to give our readers detailed reports of the amount of work performed and the mode of doing it.

Today, if the weather does not prove unfavorable, our first excursion will take place. Fully 500 children will participate in the festivities and pleasures of the day, and we are sanguine that the result will be a gratifying success. All the necessary supplies were got together last evening, and all the arrangements for a prompt and early start today are made. All along the route the picnic party will be attended by representatives of the ferry and railroad companies, and a sufficient Police escort will accompany the children to and from the grove selected. It will require two trucks to convey the provisions from the House of Industry to Hunter's Point, a fact which shows the amount of preparation that was necessary. To-morrow we shall publish an account of the picnic, and tell how the children enjoyed their holiday, and shall also give a detailed statement of the expenses incurred. By this means our readers will learn how the fund is being expended, and what amount of good is obtained therefrom.

On Saturday another excursion will take place under the care of the Children's Aid Society. The children who attend the Water-street, the Thirteenth Ward, the Second-street, the Avenue C and the Eleventh Ward Industrial Schools will attend the picnic to the number of about 800. One of Mr. Crossett's barges and attendant steamer has been engaged, and will await the excursionists at the foot of Eighth-street, East River. One thousand tickets have been printed, and the school-teachers are now distributing them. Each of the schools will assemble at its own school-house, and report in a body at the barge by 8 A. M. A band will be in attendance, and we have ordered the necessary supplies. There will be 3,000 sandwiches, 700 cakes, 150 quarts of ice-cream, 300 pounds of ice, 1 box of lemons, 200 quarts of milk, and sundry other articles. We have purchased 800 saucers, 800 spoons, and 800 cups, to be used on these excursions, as cheaper than hiring them from caterers. The party will proceed up the East River and the Sound to the Oriental Grove, on Long Island, where the children can enjoy themselves with the utmost freedom and safety. The same facilities will be furnished for games of all kinds, as on to-day's excursion, so that the children will no doubt have a glorious time. A third picnic will take place on the 19th inst., for the First Ward, Fifth Ward, Cottage-place, Fourteenth Ward and Avenue B Industrial Schools. The excursion will start from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, on board of Mr. Crossett's barge, and proceed to Englewood Grove, up the Hudson. There will be fully seven hundred children present on that day. These are all of the dates yet decided, though arrangements for other picnics are in progress.

One of our reporters paid a visit yesterday to the sick and destitute of the Five Points and saw relief given to several families. In one room a family of six persons were found who had had nothing to eat all day, except some bread sent them from the House of Industry. The father had been disabled from work by a crippled hand for thirteen weeks, the eldest child, a girl of thirteen years, had gone to work stripping tobacco, and, being rather delicate, had fallen sick also. With the care of her helpless husband, sick daughter and three small children, the mother had made a desperate struggle to keep her family together, and, just when all seemed lost, the Five Points Missionary, Rev. E. M. Shultz, appeared, with some help from the Times fund, and thus their wants were supplied. The father is now able to work, but the daughter is still too weak to resume her work, and we intend to see that she is properly cared for.

In a dark, damp, back basement was found a hard-working woman with one child, a helpless cripple, and another suffering from an inflammation of the eyes. The father is sick in hospital; the mother had buried one child on the 4th inst., and in the midst of all her poverty felt the loss of her little one as keenly as only a mother can. She was provided out of our fund with some good wholesome groceries for herself and little ones, and will now get on more comfortably. In some cases, the sick children feel keenly the deprivation of going on our proposed excursions with their more robust brothers and sisters, but they were assured by the Times reporter, who accompanied the missionary, that they too should have some pleasure at home. There are now quite a large number of these little invalids on the books to be looked after and supplied with such delicacies as the sick crave for, and the piping "thank you" of their thin, feeble voices is certainly not too faint to reach the ears of Him who has promised a reward for the cup of cold water given in His name.

Any of our contributors who desire to make suggestions for the disposal of the fund are requested to call upon or write to our City Editor, Mr. G. F. Williams, who has worked night and day to secure the success of this enterprise, and to whose earnest labors we are much indebted.

The Children's Excursion.

From the Evening Mail.

One of the excursions for the poor children of the City which the Times has been getting up will take place to-morrow if the weather is favorable. Nearly $2,250 have been raised by voluntary subscriptions to defray expenses. Tickets have been, or are to be distributed indiscriminately by the City missionaries among the hundreds of little ones in the wretched quarters of the City; and in the morning a motley procession will be formed at the Five Points House of Industry to march by the nearest route to the ferry at the foot of James-street, thence to be taken to Hunter's Point and away to Lockwood's Grove, near Rockaway beach. An early start will be taken so that the happy holiday may be long, and all the materials for a high festival of fun will be provided. Swings, balls, and all the paraphernalia of juvenile sport—sandwiches, ice-cream, lemonade and other delicacies dear to the childish stomach will serve to make the excursion a thing to be remembered through all the long year to come, so full of privation and wretchedness to most of these little ones.

To think of an excursion of this kind for the children of poverty, who are deprived of the wholesome enjoyments that should be within the reach of all, was in itself kindly and generous, but to go practically to work to interest people in the plan, to raise the necessary funds and see that it was carried out, was better than any amount of good wishes and good intentions—it was a good deed. The happiness given to these poor children will be immense in proportion to the expense and trouble, and the Times managers, while getting credit for their philanthropy from all sorts of people, will find their highest compensation in the satisfaction of having done a noble thing. They have heeded the tenderest of divine injunctions, "Feed my lambs."

From the Buffalo Commercial.

There is something good in human nature after all. During the recent heated term in the Metropolis, the New-York Times made a strong appeal for the suffering little children, and intimated the propriety of getting up excursions in order to give the little wretches a breath of fresh air. No sooner was the suggestion made than it touched a chord in the breasts of those able to respond to the appeal. The first excursion takes place on Thursday, and a large fund is on hand to provide for others during the hot months. It is almost impossible to estimate the amount of pleasure that will be given to many a poor child in this simple way. Thousands of the little waifs in the great City will of course know nothing of the effort to give them a snatch at some of life's happy hours. But there will be hundreds who will be made to see that they are not wholly without friends ready and willing to put comfort within their reach.

FRANCE.

Discovery of Fresh Frauds Upon the Government.

A Court was, at latest advices, sitting at Lille to try M. Armand Guffroy, aged twenty-eight, merchant, residing at Lille; Madame Dubois-Meunier, aunt of the above, aged forty-two, negotiant at Brussels; M. Geisenheimer, commercial traveler, native of Frankfort, but whose residence has been in Paris for some years; M. Baron, barrister, and former Secretary-General to the Prefecture at Lille; M. Carlos Vantaten, merchant, of Lille; M. Fontaine Delaunoy, merchant, of Lille, and M. J. Jows, manufacturer, of Liege, on a charge of having defrauded the French Government in the sale of military stores. From the indictment it seems that MM. Fontaine, Delaunoy and Armand Guffroy were merchants at Lille, who offered their gratuitous services in obtaining numerous supplies, which in September, 1870, were needed for the troops in the department, and to provide which a sum of 15,000,000 francs had been allotted. The indictment specifies certain instances in which the accused are charged with defrauding the State. In one contract for supplies to the Prefecture, the two first named are stated to have divided 120,000 francs as profits. Upon several other contracts, amounting in all to 3,296,000 francs, Delaunoy, Guffroy and Meunier are charged with having made enormous profits. The National Guard of the department numbered 30,000 men. By an order of M. Gambetta, at that time Minister of War, a maximum price had been fixed for all articles required, which in the case of shirts was 3 francs, but in the Department of the Nord no less than 55,000 of these articles were supplied, at prices ranging from 3 francs 10 centimes to 4 francs. In November, 1870, the firm of Guffroy-Meunier contracted to supply 5,000 blankets at 4 francs 25 centimes. The authority of experts is cited in the indictment as warranting the statement that upon these last-mentioned contracts the profits of the accused must have exceeded 127 per cent. M. Baron is charged with combining with Guffroy and Delaunoy to purchase in unnecessary quantities and at excessive prices flannel vests and belts, which were obtained from Belgium, and upon which the frontier dues were evaded, although duly charged to the Prefecture. Upon contracts for shoes, it appears that 113,312 pairs were supplied at the cost of 1,000,000 francs. Thus each Mobilized National Guard cost forty francs for shoe-leather, or, rather, paste-board, for of that material were the soles composed. Men who left Lille with new shoes were barefoot a fortnight later. "Two or three days' marching in damp ground or snow caused new shoes to swell and the soles to open; and it was easy to thrust a finger through them." Nearly the whole of these shoes were supplied by Guffroy and Delaunoy, and by Vantaten, and the prices charged were 10 francs 50 centimes, although M. Gambetta's regulation fixed 8 francs 50 centimes as the maximum price. The supply of jackets and pantaloons was also excessive, and the prices beyond the regulation limit. One of the witnesses, M. Chas, formerly Colonel of Garde Nationale Mobilisée, deposed that arms promised in October were only served out in November, and then he only obtained 700 that were of decidedly bad quality, the sword bayonet not fitting on to the barrels without filing. He complained to the General, and a second batch were supplied, but they were equally bad; the hammers came off the locks, and were lost by inexperienced soldiers. Some of his men under fire at the battle of Pont Noyelle were not able to reply to the Prussian fire. Nineteen other witnesses, who were all Mobilisés, and, with four exceptions, filled the post of Chef de Bataillon or Captain, deposed that the arms were of various lengths, of all kinds of make; that the barrels were too thin, of different calibre; that some were rifled and some were not; that others were rifled only through a portion of the length of the barrel; that old barrels had been fitted on to stocks made of green wood, and that the stocks of others were worm-eaten; that the bayonets would not fit on to the barrels; that the hammers came off, and were by some men carried in their pockets, by others tied on with string; that some guns were without nipples. The trial was expected to last several days.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND.

The first concert by the band of the Paris Garde Républicaine occurred at the Rink, in Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, Tuesday evening. It was very largely attended, and the most enthusiastic anticipations of an excellent performance were amply fulfilled. The band of the Garde Républicaine is without question the finest heard since Mr. Gilmore's wholesale importation of organized bodies of musicians from Europe. It is better balanced than its English and German rivals, its proportions having been determined by the principles adopted by M. Adolphe Sax; its instruments, which include "saxhorns," "saxophones," and numerous recent inventions of M. Sax, are of a superior timbre; and the execution of the band, while it is quite above comparison with that of the Prussian force, is characterized by an expressiveness in which the faultless mechanical recital of the English players was relatively deficient. The special qualities of the executants under M. Paulus were clearly shown last night, and the overwhelming applause, which marked the close of each of the compositions they rendered, and which compelled as many repeats, proved that these qualities were understood and admired. The most important numbers of the programme were one of Meyerbeer's "Torchlight Marches," "The Introduction" and "Wedding March" from Wagner's "Lohengrin" and the overture to "William Tell." The three selections were interpreted with great variety and with unimpeachable precision and finish. A cavatina from "Lucrezia Borgia," for four clarionets in unison, displayed the beauty of tone and unswerving correctness of delivery of the instrumentalists; a solo by Arban introduced M. Sylvestre, a young cornet player, whose purity of tone and taste in phrasing were conspicuous in the andante passages; and, finally, an air and variations, by Mohr, brought out in turn all the soloists. A medley of patriotic tunes ended the concert. The band played last evening at the same place, and their efforts may be again enjoyed there this night.

THE STRAUSS CONCERTS.

The second of the Strauss concerts was given at the Academy of Music, last evening. The house was crowded in every part, and the delight which the spirited recital of the conductor's compositions awakened was expressed by even more enthusiastic and prolonged demonstrations than were made on Monday. A note to the effect that the performance of the band was decidedly superior to their earliest execution under Herr Strauss' baton, is the only one suggested by yesterday's concert. The "Thousand and One Nights" waltz, the "Tritsch Tratsch" galop, the "Morgenblatter Waltz," and the "Annen" polka, were the selections from Herr Strauss' works on the bill, and the delivery of these was supplemented by the rendering of the "On the Blue Danube" waltz, of the "Pizzicato" polka, and of the "Circassian March." Additional instrumental music was supplied by the orchestra under the lead of Herr Bergmann, and Mr. Bonawitz contributed several piano-solos, one of which was devoted to an exposition of a fresh and graceful impromptu written by himself. The third and last Strauss concert may be attended to-morrow, when it is intended that Herr Strauss' new waltz, called "The Manhattan," shall be listened to.

THE FRENCH LIBERATION FUND.

An afternoon concert by the band of the French Garde Républicaine will be given, in aid of the Liberation Fund, at the Central Park Garden today. It will be commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon.

PROMISE OF THE FALL.

A few of the results of the Summer labors of American managers abroad can now be referred to, though a complete list of the engagements effected is not yet attainable. We have reason to believe that Mr. Maretzek has secured the services, for the Fall and Winter season, of the artists whose names follow: Mme. Pauline Lucca, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Mlle. Carlotta Grossi, sopranos; Mlle. Sans, contralto; Signors Vizzani and Abrugnedo, tenors; Signor Sparapani, baritone; MM. Jamet and Coulon, bassos. Mr. Grau has arranged his concert troupe as below: Herr Anton Rubinstein, pianist; Miss Louise Liebhart, soprano; Herr Henri Wieniawski, violinist; Mlle. Louise Ormeny, contralto; M. Rembielinsky, accompanist. Finally, the Aimée opera bouffe troupe has been formed. It is to include Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Bonelli, Mlle. Louise Rolland, Mme. Juteau, and MM. Juteau, Nardin, Lécuyer, Gabel and Gaset.

MME. PESCHKA LEUTNER.

Mme. Peschka Leutner, the artist whose powerful voice and brilliant execution awoke an almost unbounded enthusiasm when heard at the Boston Jubilee, will sing at the Brooklyn Rink this evening. The band of the Prussian Grenadier Guards will lend their aid to the entertainment, which would be rendered most attractive by Mme. Leutner's unassisted exertions. We apprehend that Mme. Leutner will not be heard in this City.

Dramatic.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. J. J. McCloskey's drama of "Pomp," with the author in the title rôle, was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. In "Pomp" the author has endeavored to supply a truthful picture of plantation life in the past. In the first act the audience has a view of the Mississippi; in the second, a glimpse is afforded of the mysteries of Voudooism, and a steamboat explosion is beheld; in the third act the scenery reproduces the Blue Ridge Mountains of the old Dominion, and in the fourth the spectator is offered a picture of the City of Washington. The principal character of the piece is a faithful servant, who is more heedful of his master's interests than of his own, and who in the end receives the reward of his truth and fidelity. Mr. McCloskey is supported by Messrs. Mestayer, Keene, Connor, Stewart and Debonay, and by Misses Arnot, Atherton, Page and Satterlee. Mr. Sheldon fills the part of Liza Jane, "one of the old sort," and his performance on Monday elicited roars of laughter. "Pomp" will be played twice daily during the present week. On Monday next, "Notre Dame" is to be produced.

Do Detectives Detect?

From the Chicago Post, July 5.

Morse's jewelry-store was robbed a month ago. No clue could be found to the robbers. Last Saturday night, after negotiations between Mr. Morse and the robbers, the greater part of the stolen goods was restored on the payment of $4,000 by Mr. Morse to the thieves. An "honest" man is said to have acted as the agent of the thieves in arranging terms with Mr. Morse. The goods were buried, it is known, inside the city limits, and to this day no police officer has obtained the slightest clue to the robbery, the robbers, or the restoration of their plunder.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Dishonest Purposes of the Tammany Democracy.

Reform in South Carolina—The Common Verdict—Minister Washburne's Views—An Accomplice of the Southern Democracy.

Tammany's Purposes.

From the Providence Journal, July 10.

But we may be told that the movement to which Tammany lends its aid did not originate with Tammany. Possibly not, although the testimony is that it did, that the Liberal Republican movement, if it was not planned by Tammany, was taken possession of by Tammany as soon as it assumed sufficient proportions to attract its serious attention. But be this as it may, it is certain that when the rebels at the South and the copperheads of the North unite with a new political movement, that movement is not in the interest of honest government. It is not their style. The Tammany thieves do not go to Baltimore to infuse honesty into a political organization. The men who support these associations mean business, when they strike, and however little dependence may be placed on their arrangements with others, they are not apt to be cheated themselves. The accession of Tammany to the Greeley nomination, and the welcome reception it has received, are conclusive as to the character of an administration that might be expected under their joint auspices.

The Tammany Plan in Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, July 9.

The coalition game in Pennsylvania is to elect Wallace to the Senate, and Greeley is for him. Whenever Cameron was a candidate Greeley supported him and rejoiced over his success. But times have changed. Surrounded by the Tammany thieves, he is worried lest Pennsylvania should go Republican in October, and the game for sending Wallace to the United States Senate and himself to the White House fail! The Republicans of Pennsylvania are not likely to imitate the folly of the farmer, who, to get rid of a wasp's nest, burnt his barn. They know a way to rid themselves of the nest and save the barn too.

The Common Verdict.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 6.

If Mr. Greeley thinks that in doing as he has done he retains his integrity and is faithful to his principles, he only shows that he was so imbecile in character that he had not the moral sense to distinguish principle and integrity from dishonesty and treachery. Not one of the party that he is trading with thinks him faithful to his former professions. The party that Mr. Greeley is bargaining with to elect him President, regards him as an apostate. They will never change their opinion of his treachery. Should they elect him, they will retain this opinion, and when his one term was over, and they could speak out, this would be the judgment they would fix in our political traditions. The Republican Party has the same opinion. It is not uncommon to see persons in the felon's dock who affirm their innocence in the face of positive proof and of the universal conviction. Mr. Greeley differs from the whole world if he affirms that, in doing as he has, he has not deserted his principles and lost his integrity; but it is not likely that the moral sense of the world will be changed to fit his individual necessity, nor that all others will be pronounced wrong and he right.

Greeley's Alliance with Tammany.

From the Evening Post, July 10.

If Mr. Greeley never made, or nobody ever made for him, a corrupt bargain with Tammany Democrats, he is, nevertheless, the candidate of that party. If his nomination at Cincinnati was not a preconcerted thing, it nevertheless was hailed with delight by the worst rebel element that had gathered there from the South, and which will accept anything that promises disorder and disorganization. It was accepted with loathing and disgust by the very few mistaken Reformers who could bring themselves to tolerate it; and it was rejected with scorn by nearly all those who meant what they said when they asked for reform. If Mr. Greeley's unfitness for the position he covets cannot be proved by showing him pledged to pay for it, his unfitness is nevertheless manifest and is not denied, that we know of, by a single respectable journal, and hardly by a single sensible man in the country. After all that can be said, or cannot be said, this fact remains—this damning, unmistakable, and, so far as there is any danger of Mr. Greeley's election, this alarming fact, that he is the candidate of that party which in the administration of local governments, and the administration of the General Government, has reached, within the last quarter of a century, to an assumption of despotic power, and to its corrupt use, which has cost us already one war of four years; which is a constant menace of civil anarchy; is a constant threat of financial ruin; is a constant reproach to the cause of popular government, and is a uniform, if not an unanswerable, argument all over the world against republics and in favor of monarchy. Those who are willing to risk the return of such a party to power may vote for Greeley, because of some personal and selfish end they are to gain by his election; but, any man of common sense and common honesty who has nothing to gain by it, but yet advocates his election, seems to us to be under a delusion the most lamentable, or an infatuation little short of insanity.

Letter from Minister Washburne.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, under date of June 6, writes from Paris to a friend in Illinois:

I watch with great interest political matters at home. The nomination of Greeley was a complete farce. The people must rally and re-elect Grant, who is an honest, true, brave, patriotic man. My regards to all old friends. My health is greatly improved. I hope you will have the railroad to Byron. Truly yours,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

The Southern Democrats' Accomplice.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 8.

No sane person doubts but that the election of Horace Greeley would substantially give the Southern Democracy control of the Government. Mr. Greeley will be nominated at their dictation, and if he is elected they will be his chief advisers. With him in the White House they will be perfectly satisfied. Hence their great enthusiasm in supporting him.

Reform in South Carolina—Views of Judge Orr.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News* has reported a conversation recently held with Judge James L. Orr, the most important portions of which are embodied in the following extracts from his remarks:

"It is evident that any reform to be accomplished in our State affairs must be accomplished by the Republican Party. The masses that compose the Republican majority are the colored people of the State, and their devotion to the Republican Party is not to be altered by arguments as to the comparative correctness of the principles of the two parties. Such arguments are in the main above their comprehension, and if it could be logically proved (as, mind you, I don't think it could) that the tenets of the Democratic Party were better than those of the Republicans, the colored masses would still cling to the latter party, through a sentiment which, having its origin in gratitude to the Republican Party for its benefits conferred, has now grown to an instinct of devotion to that party. But the colored masses are still disposed to favor honesty in the administration of affairs rather than rascality, because they have had no share of the plunder, but have, on the contrary, had to endure their share of the loss—because the burden of exhorbitance in taxation and profligacy in Government must eventually be borne by the poor laborers.

What they want now more than anything else is honest Republican leaders. Their choice of leaders has hitherto been confined to the "carpet-baggers," because they were the only men professing Republicanism who possessed any degree of intelligence and education. Now the time has come when the white men of this State, native South Carolinians, should resume their natural leadership in the affairs of their own State, and this they can only do by embracing Republicanism and putting themselves at the head of the Republican colored masses. There can be no more sacrifice of principle in Democrats voting for Grant than in their voting for Greeley. Both are Republicans, and they renounce their Democracy in voting for either. It is not as though the contest in this State were upon abstract principles of political economy, or between Democratic and Republican principles. The Democrats of South Carolina have shown themselves willing to accept the fundamental principles of Republicanism. All they want now, as far as the State is concerned, is an honest and economical administration of affairs, and there is no man in this country more anxious for this consummation than President Grant himself. The present condition of affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana is a terrible burden for the Republican Party in the country to carry, and they are determined to purge the party of such dishonesty."

CORRESPONDENT—What white men belonging to this State can you mention, who are with you in this new movement?

JUDGE ORR—In this part of the State there are a good many. In Abbeville County there are Dr. Limbecker, Mr. McCasland, Mr. Tarrant, the Tolberts, Jacob Miller. At Abbeville Courthouse, Mr. McKeller. At Greenwood, Mr. R. E. Hill, Robert Jones, T. B. Milford, J. P. Dupree, W. D. Mars, W. H. Taggart and James Martin. In Greenville there are Capt. Miles Sullivan, Mr. A. Blyth, Mr. W. E. Watson, and others. Here in Anderson there are Messrs. J. J. Murray, [illegible] and Warren Wilkes. In Pickens there are Col. S. D. Goodlett and Mr. C. L. Hollingsworth. There are a good many others in these and other counties whose names I cannot think of, and there are others who have written to me to ask about the new movement, but have not yet committed themselves in its favor.

INDIANA.

Enthusiastic Republican State Convention—Difficulty of the Democrats in Obtaining a Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—A Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for State at large, and Presidential electors to correspond, met in this city today. Though a delegate Convention, it was very large and enthusiastic, and its action gives great satisfaction. Hon. William Williams, present member of Congress from the Tenth District, was nominated on the third ballot. Jonathan W. Gordon, of Indianapolis, a brilliant orator and scholar, was nominated elector. These nominations became necessary by the passage of the Supplemental Apportionment bill by Congress, which gives Indiana thirteen Representatives. Two contingent electors, one a colored man, were also nominated. A meeting of State and Congressional candidates and public speakers was also held, and a series of meetings for the entire State have been arranged, including appointments for distinguished speakers from abroad. Campaign fires in Indiana are in full blaze. Grant Clubs are popular, and in some localities have absorbed the entire Greeley element, of which the Democracy had made exaggerated estimates. The nomination of Greeley creates no enthusiasm. A simple indorsement would have had better effect for Democracy in Indiana.

It is stated that the declination of Mr. De Pauw, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has been in the hands of the Central Committee several days. The nomination has been tendered to Rev. W. V. Browning, of Brown County, but he has not yet accepted.

In the afternoon session of the Republican Convention for the nomination of Congressman and Electors at large, Isaac Moore, of Warwick County, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Kimball's resignation, and Major J. W. Gordon, of Indianapolis, was nominated for the other elector at large.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Extensive Preparations for the Coming Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—The State canvass is progressing amid unusual excitement. Both parties are making tremendous efforts. Secretaries Boutwell and Delano will make speeches for the Republicans next week. The Conservatives have a grand mass-meeting at Weldon on the 12th, and at Raleigh on the 16th. Messrs. Carl Schurz, Trumbull, Frank Blair, Thurman and other distinguished speakers are expected. Extensive preparations have been made, and a large gathering of the people from all portions of the State is looked for at both points. Nearly every county is being thoroughly canvassed, and in some of them candidates are making two speeches per day. The election takes place August 1, and it is thought the last week of the canvass will be the most exciting ever witnessed in the State.

The Effect of a Journey South on a Greeley Liberal.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 9.

The latest change of views from a trip through the Southern States is that of Dr. T. B. Sellen, a resident of the village of Watkins, near Elmira, in this State. Mr. Sellen is widely known in the central part of Southern New-York, and his statement with regard to these matters will not be disputed by those acquainted with him. He has just returned from Kentucky, where he had taken his wife to spend the Summer with relatives. The doctor, who is a shrewd observer, and a man of intelligence, reports that "the malignant rebels are unanimous in their support of Greeley, not as the New-York *Tribune* claims, because they accept the situation and are willing to become patriotic citizens of the Republic, but, as they themselves openly assert, in order that they may obtain power, and as far as possible restore the condition of society which existed before the war." The Unionists, on the other hand, are for President Grant almost to a man, believing that their safety depends on his re-election. Mr. Sellen left home a warm supporter of the Cincinnati nominees—his name was attached to a call for a Greeley and Brown meeting in Watkins, but he has returned, determined to do his best for the cause of Republicanism. He is convinced by what he saw and heard while in Kentucky, that the peace of the country would be jeopardized by the success of Horace Greeley. The Southern Democrats want him for President because they know he will be in their hands all that they could wish or desire. The fact that the whilom rebels are so very anxious for Greeley's election ought to be enough to cause every Union man to vote against him.

Grant and Wilson Club at East New-York.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized at East New-York, some two weeks since, which promises to do good service in the coming campaign. They held a ratification meeting on the evening of the 9th inst., which was addressed by Messrs. Ostrander and Taylor, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Manning, (colored,) of Williamsburg. A great deal of enthusiasm prevailed, and the Club expect to gather into their fold the Republicans of the town and a great many Democrats who prefer Grant to Greeley.

Transformations in Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 8.

Somebody writes to the *Tribune* that the towns hereabout are all alive with Greeley. In addition to such popular leaders as Dr. J. J. Jacques and George Washington Rogers, of Meriden, we are informed that the ranks have been recruited by "Wm. H. Pond, of Milford; Dr. N. B. Welton, of Cheshire, and Robert L. Benham, of Wallingford, *all life-long Republicans.*" We shall not be surprised to find in the next *Tribune* the conversion of Hon. James Gallagher, Hon. Thomas M. Waller and Hon. Henry A. Mattoon, announced as "life-long Republicans," turned Greeleyites.

Greeley's Bargain with the Tammany Ring.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, July 8.

The New-York Times charges—and the charge has not been, we believe, denied—that there is a bargain between Greeley and the Tammany Ring, in pursuance of which they support him. Through this bargain "Gov. Hoffman expects to get the renomination for Governor, and the Greeleyites and Fentonites will support him, provided he uses his influence in favor of Greeley for President." The *Nation*, always careful in its statements, also asserts that Mr. Greeley is daily contracting obligations to the Tammany politicians which he will be forced to discharge by quartering them on the Treasury, in the event of his election. It is certain the class of men who are making themselves prominent on his behalf in New-York are not in the habit of working for a living.

Grant Club at the Capital of Maine.

A Grant and Wilson Club was formed at Augusta, Me., on Saturday night last. Mayor Eveleth called the meeting to order, and Hon. William T. Johnson presided. Half hour speeches were made by Senator Morrill and Speaker Blaine. Mr. Morrill said that the condition of the Democracy is hopeless—that they have decided to die at Baltimore, and Gen. Grant will be re-elected President by a larger majority than has been given for a Presidential candidate during the last twenty-five years. Speaker Blaine said that the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati was made on account of his being a formidable obstacle to the success of the Union cause during the war, and that he would therefore receive the support of those at the South who are today rebels at heart. Both speakers were enthusiastically cheered.

The Virginia Democratic Committee's Plan of Representation.

The Richmond *Whig* manifests much disapproval of the new basis of representation prepared by the Democratic State Committee of Virginia. It says:

The plan "is based on the idea of a white man's party, and dwarfs the great Conservative party of the State from its original and grand proportions to a sectional faction;—and that, too, based on race. The absurdity of a Greeley committee, professing to desire the election of Greeley to the Presidency, basing its party on color, is painfully conspicuous. The misfortune is that our committeemen are as little reconstructed that they do not realize the ridiculous figure they cut, and can't help giving a Bourbonic twist to everything they touch. But this, preposterous as it is, is not the most objectionable feature of the plan. It sows the seed of discord in our own State and party, and works a cruel injustice to our Conservative friends, whose fortune it is to dwell in counties where there is a large preponderance of the black race. These are still to be allowed delegates as at present; but that there may be no mistake about the meeting, their delegates are entitled to no votes, or only to votes that will avail nothing. They are discredited, proscribed—slaughtered in the house of their friends."

General Notes.

The Connecticut Legislature wants to adjourn next week.

Secretary Delano will speak in Raleigh, N. C., July 24, and in Fayetteville July 25.

Secretary Boutwell will speak at Greensboro, N. C., on Wednesday next, and at Charlotte on the following day.

The Savannah *Republican* calls upon the Democratic papers and leaders of Georgia to cease their war upon Ben. H. Hill, as both unjust and senseless.

The Chenango *Telegraph* contradicts, "on the best authority, the report that Senator Foster favors Greeley. No man is more emphatic for Grant."

Hon. S. F. J. Tabus has announced himself as an independent Anti-Greeley Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Kentucky.

Fifty-two Democrats of Freeport, Ill., a few days ago signed a paper declaring that under no circumstances will they vote for Greeley for President.

The Republican Committee of Cortland County has issued an eloquent address, exhorting all true Republicans to stand firm and steadfast by the Republican colors.

The Washington *Star* makes a doleful appeal to the Democrats of North Carolina to try to save the State at the coming election, and calls upon "every white-hearted son" to do his full duty.

There are two Democratic candidates for Congress in the Seventh District of Tennessee, and it has been decided to take a vote of the district at the August election to determine which the party prefers.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: "Greeley's chance is too manifest to be denied, and too reprehensible to be excused. His apostacy cannot be matched by anything like it in our political history."

The Louisiana Democratic Committee have published an address, in which they declare distinctly that there can be no bargain with Warmoth, whom they denounce as a "beggar of four years ago, who was foisted into office upon a moderate salary, yet today is worth millions."

The Republican conferees of the Pennsylvania Twenty-third District met at Pittsburg, Tuesday, to nominate a candidate for Congress, but as each one of the three counties voted for its own nominee, there was no choice after eleven ballots, and they adjourned until the 23d inst.

A number of masked men attacked the residence of a colored mail agent at Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday night, while he was absent attending to his duties. They drove his family from the house, and destroyed most of his household furniture and goods. No cause can be assigned, except that the negro holds a position in the mail service.

Speaking of the approaching meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee, the Harrisburg *Journal* says: "We want conciliation, while at the same time we must have a bold declaration of the necessity of obeying the will of the majority of the party as it is expressed in the candidates before the people. All factions, all rivalries, all interests inside of the party, must be as nearly as possible satisfied."

Local Notes.

Last evening a South Brooklyn Grant and Wilson Republican Campaign Club was organized at Court-street, near Joralemon-street. John P. Henry was elected President; A. G. Coffin, G. F. Gregory, Wm. Thomas, L. S. Burnham and J. F. Holcomb were elected Vice-Presidents; A. H. Doty, Recording Secretary, and Dr. James Watt, Corresponding Secretary.

The new Grant and Wilson Club of the Eleventh Assembly District held its second regular meeting last evening at Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Mr. Seymour A. Bunce, the President, was in the chair. The Chair announced that the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was to have reported a set of rules for the permanent organization of the Club, but the Chairman of the Committee is sick, and no report is ready, nor will it be before the next meeting. Short speeches were made by the Chairman, Judge John H. White and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Exactly thirteen persons met last evening at No. 889 Third-avenue, under the name of the Twentieth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Club, to informally ratify the Baltimore nomination. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the Tammany Hall and other organizations of the district, for the purpose of consolidation. Some of the members said it was a shame the Club had not yet put up a banner or transparency, but one of the Committee appointed to attend to that matter asked where the money was to come from. The Transparency Committee was therefore discharged, and a Committee of one appointed to get a transparency as soon as possible. Col. Willis then made a speech, not unlike one he made four years ago, for the greatest living soldier of the age.

The Greeley Pill—$500 Premium.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Party for President of the United States is a signal for considerate voters to move for the rebuke of the angry, greedy, unprincipled politicians who care only for themselves. I remember that a New-York merchant said in Wall-street, on the platform with Wm. M. Evarts, at the last mass-meeting before the last election of Mr. Lincoln, "the very first thing to be done after electing Lincoln and putting down the rebellion, is to put down more politicians." That is the work now immediately in hand. It must be taken hold of in earnest, and by all good men.

It is as necessary to defeat the Greeley combination, as it was to put down Tweed and his "gang." Nay! Unless the Greeleyites are rebuked, Tweed will triumph!

This battle, for principles against trickery, must be fought with all fair weapons. Let all who can, speak. Let those who are fitted to, write. Let singers sing. I want a song descriptive of the pill swallowed today by the Democrats at Baltimore, and will pay five hundred dollars for the best that can be produced before the 25th day of this July.

If you will allow the songs submitted to be forwarded to your office, indorsed "The Greeley Pile," I will provide for a suitable Committee to pass upon them. I will hold myself responsible for the amount to be awarded to the author they may designate. The songs may be signed by fictitious names and accompanied by the name and address of the author in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the writer's fictitious signature, which envelope will be destroyed unopened if the competitor is not successful.

Yours for the fight,

A NEW-YORKER ON A FURLOUGH.

CONNECTICUT, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PRINDLE.

Conclusion of the Case by the Prosecution—Defense Endeavor to Impeach the Truthfulness of Several of the Former Witnesses.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Senate met at 9 A. M., and the trial of Judge Prindle was then resumed.

The first witness called was Judge Boardman, of the Supreme Court, Sixth District, as to an order alleged to have been made by him making allowances to Judge Prindle in a will case. The Judge testified that he had no recollection of the case, although the order was shown him. It appeared to have been a stipulation case, and he might have signed the order without examining the papers as to who were counsel. Witness was requested to examine his records, when he retired, to send to the Senate a transcript of the case if he found it.

David L. Follett testified that Judge Prindle had informed Charles P. Tarbell and others that he would appoint them Commissioners to bond the town of Smithville, in favor of the Central Valley Railroad, by which said Commissioners secured an undue advantage over the contestants.

The prosecution here rested their case, with the understanding that they could call up other witnesses who had been sent for.

The Senate then took a recess until 4 P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 4 P. M., when James W. Glover, of the counsel for respondent, proceeded to open the case for defense. He claimed that it was utterly impossible for a man holding both the offices of County Judge and Surrogate to do all the business, draw up all the papers, &c., and that the statute did not require it. Also, that the few cases in which Judge Prindle charged for his services did not come within the purview of the statute cited. As to Mr. Ray, who claimed to be a clerk in the Surrogate's office, he was a practicing attorney, and there was no understanding between the Judge and him as to charges. As to showing contempt for the Board of Supervisors, Judge Prindle had proposed to meet them in the only way a County Judge, having any regard for the dignity of his office, could meet them. As to the charge that there was an understanding with regard to appointing town bonding Commissioners, counsel said that was false and would be shown to be false. Counsel, in the course of his argument, quoted a number of statutes and authorities. He also referred to the fact that all these charges had been published over and over in the county, and yet the people of Chenango County had [illegible] Judge Prindle for the third time. The most strenuous efforts, together with the use of money, had been made to degrade this man and his family, but it was not the people who asked his removal. It was a few vengeful persons who have been vainly hounding and hunting him for years. They have failed to convince the people of Chenango County that he was an improper Judge, and now they came here, hoping to meet with better success.

Mr. Lewis S. Hayes testified that Judge Prindle did not know anything about having the Smithville bonds printed; I was a director in the road, and we decided to have the bonds printed and take the chances of having the Commissioners appointed. Witness detailed the circumstances of the case, going to show that there was no collusion on the part of the Judge.

In cross-examination, the witness said that he never told Judge Prindle that he would pay him anything if he would appoint certain persons Commissioners; he never thought of such a thing.

James Hazard, one of the Commissioners appointed, said he had no knowledge that he was to be appointed before the appointment was made. Witness repeated the testimony of the preceding witness.

Andrew Bailey, a director of the road, confirmed the testimony of the previous witness.

The Senate then took a recess till 8 P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 8 P. M.

Frederick Merrill testified that when Hiram R. Humphrey came to the Surrogate's office for letters of administration in October, 1868, neither Judge Prindle nor Ray was in office; witness found letters signed with Judge Prindle's name and filled them out; he charged Humphrey $2 in addition to the cost of stamps; Humphrey had testified that he paid this money to Ray.

Chas. W. Scott knew John Murphy; had had a conversation with him concerning an affidavit purporting to have been made by him (Murphy) and circulated during the campaign last Fall; Murphy said he had made no such affidavit; I read the affidavit to him, and he denied every word of it, but said he had made an affidavit which was different. The affidavit contains charges against Judge Prindle.

James W. Glover testified that the services performed by Ray were worth all he had charged for them. He (the witness) having made an examination of the matter for the purpose of getting up campaign documents in reply to an opposition document already published against Judge Prindle.

The Senate then adjourned.

Not Greasy or Sticky. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Cool, Refreshing Hair-dressing. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates the effects of intense heat or salt water bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Bay Rum.—"Double Leaf" Brand is best. Every bottle of genuine bears the trade-mark. For sale to the trade only by TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $55, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KORTHEUER—MARSHALL.—At Bergen, N. J., by Rev. N. S. Rulison, at the residence of the bride's step-father, Julius C. Knott, FLORENCE MARY, daughter of the late Francis D. Marshall, to HERMAN O. C. KORTHEUER. No cards.

DIED.

BERGEN.—At Greenpoint, Tuesday, 9th inst., BRADBURY M. R., infant son of Rufus S. and Angelique Bergen, aged 6 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 104 Oak-st., Greenpoint, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BERRIAN.—In Brooklyn, July 9, MARIA WOOD, wife of William Berrian.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday next, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 280 Clinton-street.

COCKBURN.—On Tuesday, July 9, 1872, JOHN COCKBURN, aged 41, only son of Elizabeth and the late John Cockburn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 11th inst.

GERRARD.—On Monday, July 8, 1872, Paymaster HENRY GERRARD, United States Navy.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Anne, 18th-st., near 5th-av., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HIGHAM.—On Tuesday, July 9, Mr. JAMES HIGHAM, aged 45 years.

Friends of the family, the members of the N. Y. G. C. and the U. A. H. M. State of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 East Houston-st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Boston, Mass., Canada and English papers please copy.

HUNT.—At Catasauqua, Penn., Tuesday, 9th inst., THOMAS HUNT, eldest son of Joshua and Gwynne Hunt, and grandson of David Thomas, Esq.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, Catasauqua, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAYTON.—At the residence of her daughter, A. P. Capers, MARY D. LAYTON, wife of the late Henry S. Layton, in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are requested to attend the funeral, No. 192 3d-st., Brooklyn, on this day, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Manhasset for interment. Friends will meet at Christ Church on Friday, July 12, at 11 A. M.

MARSH.—At his late residence, Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, July 10, SOLOMON H. MARSH, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Train leaves Jersey City at 12 o'clock noon.

O'MALLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, 1872, at 11:35 P. M., CHARLES, youngest son of P. A. and Anne Hamblen O'Malley, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 131 Eldridge-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PHELPS.—At Amherst, Mass., July 4, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Martha E. Swift, ZENAS M. PHELPS, A. M., in the 41st year of his age.

He was formerly associate principal with Major Benjamin, of the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y.

REILLY.—At Newark, N. J., on the 9th inst., AGNES VERONICA, infant daughter of Francis A. and Mary R. Reilly, aged 6 months.

SHOUDY.—At Peekskill, on the 9th inst., EMMA BURTON, only child of Joseph A. and Caroline T. Shoudy, aged 11 months and 20 days.

SCRANTON.—At Baden-Baden, Germany, Thursday, June 6, JOSEPH H. SCRANTON, of Scranton, Penn., in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Scranton, Saturday, July 13, at 3 P. M.

THOMSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 10, SARAH TARSCOTT, wife of Edward Thomson, and youngest daughter of the late John Shanks, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, William A. Thomson, No. 122 West 23d-st.

WHITE.—On 9th inst., suddenly, JOHN COALES WHITE, aged 27 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, R. Cornell White, No. 164 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

WAKELEY.—In Fairfield, Conn., July 8, SOPHIA, wife of Charles B. Wakeley, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Thursday, July 11, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ZUGALLA.—On Wednesday, 10th inst., of disease of the heart, CHARLES H. ZUGALLA, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 605 Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, July 13, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the Times Office.

DERRY WALLS L. O. L. No. 2 WILL meet at No. 2 4th-av., on FRIDAY, July 12, at 9 A. M. N. B.—All Protestants wishing to join in our parade are cordially invited to attend.

JAS. HALE, W. M.

J. HENDERSON, Secretary.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c. manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

OUR ANSWER TO BALTIMORE.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON RATIFICATION MEETING AND BANNER RAISING

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at corner 6th-st. and Avenue C.

Hon. Chas. S. Spencer, Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, Wm. Gellman, Esq., John C. Graham, Esq., Hon. Henry D. Lapaugh, Capt. Jas. T. Maguire and others will address the meeting.

JOHN HART, President.

ABRAHAM BAXE, GEO. CONNELL, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The members of the Republican Executive Committee of the City of New-York are hereby notified to meet at Head-quarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman.

THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will raise a Grant and Wilson banner, in front of their head-quarters, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 11, at 8 o'clock. Gen. George H. Sharpe and the Hon. Wm. F. Roogers will address the meeting.

J. M. PATTERSON, JR., President.

WM. GLASS, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 248 West 22d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 11, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.

WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 37 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 12, at 8 o'clock. All residents of the district favoring the election of Grant and Wilson are invited to attend.

A. P. MAN, President.

SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

POLITICAL BANNERS OF NET OR Canvas, Flags and Portraits at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were more dealers and brokers on hand at the Exchange yesterday than for many days previous, and the following property was sold by order of the Supreme Court:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, five four-story brick stores and dwellings on "Goelet" leases of five lots for twenty-one years from May, 1870, at an annual ground rent of $800 per annum for each lot, with covenants for renewals. They were disposed of as follows: No. 1,048, situate on the south west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-second-street, 20.5 by 80, to Casper Speiss, for $11,650; No. 1,046, adjoining, 20 by 80, to Peter Goelet, plaintiff, for $8,000; No. 1,044, adjoining, 20 by 80, to Peter Goelet, plaintiff, for $7,500; No. 1,042, adjoining, 20 by 80, to Peter Goelet, plaintiff, for $8,100; No. 1,040, adjoining, 20 by 80, to Peter Goelet, plaintiff, for $8,300.

By William Kennelly under the direction of George Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20.8 by 100, situate on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, south side, 350 feet west of Sixth-avenue, to Patrick H. Fay, for $5,550 over and above mortgage and interest amounting to $2,600. Total, $8,150.

The suburban sale of lots located at Paterson, N. J., which was held by Mr. J. M. Phelps on the premises, on Monday last, resulted in success, as it is reported that seventy-five lots in all were sold to bona fide purchasers at an average rate of $250 per City lot. The lots sold were located on Newtown, Maryland, Alabama, Wabash and Pennsylvania avenues.

To-day, the following property will be sold at public auction, by James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, the house and lot on the south side of East Seventy-eighth street, 155 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 house and "Goelet" lease of lot for 21 years, from May, 1871. Ground rent $800 per year, s. w. corner 3d-av. and 62d-st., No. 1,048, 20.5x80	$11,650
1 house and "Goelet" lease of lot No. 1,046, adjoining above, 20x80, for 21 years from May, 1871. Ground rent $800 per year	8,000
1 house and "Goelet" lease of lot No. 1,044 adjoining above, 20x80 for 21 years from May, 1871. Ground rent $800 per year	7,500
1 house and "Goelet" lease of lot No. 1,042, adjoining above, 20x80, for 21 years from May, 1871, ground rent $800 per year	8,100
1 house and "Goelet" lease of lot No. 1,040, adjoining above, 20x80, for 21 years from May, 1871, ground rent $800 per year	8,300

By William Kennelly.

1 house and lot, 20.8x100, on 124th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av	$8,150

Suburban Sale, Monday, July, 8, 1872.

PATERSON, N. J.

By J. M. Phelps.

75 lots at $250 each	$18,750

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 9.

Cherry-st., n. s., No. 98, 19x100, h. and l	$10,500
Fort George property, plot No. 112, 100x255x101x275	4,500
Lewis-st., w. s., 24.4 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24.5x84	2,250
Lewis-st., s. w. corner of 3d-st., 46x50x52.3x50.5	7,000
Monroe-st., n. s., No. 78, 25x100	10,000
24th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x80, h. and l	20,000
2[illegible]th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	2,000
28th-st., n. s., 327.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 27x98.9	7,000
31st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x98.9	17,500
40th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	5,000
40th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.5	4,500
40th-st., s. s., No. 88 West, 120 feet e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5	24,000
41st-st., n. s., 421 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14.6x100.5	nom.
41st-st., s. s., 88.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5, two-thirds part	20,000
43d-st., n. s., 280.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 41.3x100.5	36,250
52d-st., n. s., 154 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5	nom.
48th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	14,000
47th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.5	16,000
50th-st., n. s., 217 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l	32,000
50th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2	39,000
104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	3,650
114th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	13,000
119th-st., n. s., 213 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100	8,000
121st-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.10	5,800
123d-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	8,150
140th-st., n. s., 675 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11; 140th-st., s. s., 675 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	8,000
Avenue C, e. s., 80 ft. n. of 2d-st., 20x80, h. and l	11,000
Madison-av., e. s., 70 ft. s. of 61st-st., 21.5x80	60,000
2d-av., s. e. corner 94th-st., 50.5x100; 94th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	10,000
8th av., n. w. corner 118th-st., 100.11x100	40,000
6th-av., s. s., 16.4 ft. s. of 140th-st., 83.7x150x99.11 x130x33.5	14,000
9th-av., n. e. corner 116th-st., 100.10x100	15,000
9th-av., s. e. corner 117th-st., 100.10x100	13,250

LEASES.

Allen-st., Nos. 180 and 180½, 6 9-12 years, per year	$1,600
William-st., No. 234, 5 years, per year	1,400
7th-av., No. 128, 5 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER. Charge of estates solicited.

A PLOT OF SIX LOTS FOR SALE on 32d-st., near 11th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x122, and 94 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery-stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NOS. 291, 293, 295 BLEECKER-st., and No. 33 Barrow-st., together, or would be divided so as to form an L on the two streets, or in four separate lots. R. CUNNINGTON, No. 245 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 220 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Very desirable dwelling, No. 84 Columbia Heights adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and basement; commands full view of the harbor; lot 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $30,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $16,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—"WESTCHESTER COUNTY."—Two of the six beautiful Swiss cottages remain unsold; new, just completed, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half miles frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks, with six acres of wooded land as a private park, and so ceded to each purchaser; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT TARRYTOWN, an entirely new state Mansard-roof frame dwelling, built in the best manner and replete with modern improvements; has parlor, dining, reception, and six bed rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and laundry; also gas, hot and cold water, bells, &c.; size of house 38x38, of lot 98x125; location is central, on high ground, in full view of the Hudson River; ten minutes' walk from station and steam-boat landing; contiguous to churches and schools; distance from the City twenty-five miles, with frequent communication by rail and water. This is one of the most attractive places in this desirable village. Price $14,000, $10,000 of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Will be rented low to 1st of May next. Address G., Box No. 148 Tarrytown Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM AND country-seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, containing fifty-five acres of very choice land; magnificent mansion, 45x100; superb stables, 100x125; abundance of choice fruits; decided bargain. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—IN ORANGE COUNTY, A very productive dairy farm; good house and outbuildings; 132 acres; 20 cows, 3 horses, poultry, farming utensils and furniture. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE at Morristown, N. J.; all improvements, carriage-house, &c., four acres in garden and lawn; choice fruit and shrubbery, in perfect order; for sale, or to let for the season furnished; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 36 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—$6,500; TERMS EASY, very desirable house, nine rooms, conveniences, five city lots, shade, lawns, near depot. Hamilton & Wallis, N[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPPER part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x125; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE FIRST GREAT SALE OF MICKLE ESTATE, situated at

BAYSIDE, L. I.,

Has induced the owner to announce a SECOND GRAND SALE OF

500 SUPERB LOTS

to take place on

Thursday, July 18, 1872.

GRAFULLA'S UNRIVALED BAND. HARRISON, THE INIMITABLE. GRAND RURAL BANQUET. GREAT CANVAS PAVILION.

Special train will leave via James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock sharp. Free excursion passes of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

NORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON RYE NECK; ALSO, VILLA PLOTS, COTTAGE, AND TWO ACRES ON MILTON HARBOR, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, July 18, 1872, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Rye Point, sale by order of the executors of N. W. STUYVESANT:

RYE POINT—A two-story and attic cottage; ten rooms; stable, and three acres of land, pleasantly located, with fine views, &c.

Also,

Plot of two acres, adjoining.

Also,

At the same time and place,

Five villa plots opposite the above, containing from one to five acres of Long Island Sound.

MILTON HARBOR—A handsome two-story and attic frame-house, 45 feet square, containing fourteen rooms, with two acres on the road leading to Rye Point.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer's office.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, forty-eight building lots at Hicksville, Long Island, one hour, or twenty-five miles from New-York; ten minutes from depot; beautifully situated and ready for immediate improvement; A. T. Stewart's new railroad is nearly completed; churches, schools, stores, telegraph, &c.; unrivaled for healthiness. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—A VERY desirable country residence, fully furnished, near the town of Harrison, Westchester County, forty-five minutes from New-York; private stable and carriage-house attached; garden made and in fine order; grounds laid out beautifully. For terms apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT BABYLON, Long Island, the newly finished house, pediment roof and piazza, with cellar and kitchen extension; 24 feet front on lot, 50x187 feet deep, for $380 per year; one block from the Southside Depot, large Academy, and two doors from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Apply to Signal Office, Babylon, Long Island, or at No. 192 Broadway. WARD, GARDINER & WAGSTEFF.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET A VERY NICE place; house thirteen rooms; two acres, garden, fruit, fine river view, &c.; rent very moderate. JNO. WEBBER, No. 223 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL HOUSE OR COTTAGE, for cash; anywhere on Manhattan Island; must be free of encumbrance; no agents dealt with; no fancy price; every dollar earned by hard labor. Address COTTAGE, up-town Times office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 58.—THE following is an extract from section 1 of the "act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872:

"For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service upon the recommendation of the Board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One General officer, one Ordnance officer, and three officers of the line; one to be taken from the Cavalry, one from the Infantry, and one from the Artillery: And Provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent in which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested."

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York on the 2d day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory in order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment, which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army.
Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department.
Colonel H. B. CLITZ, 10th Infantry.
Major M. A. RENO, 7th Cavalry.
Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d Artillery.
1st Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the Board.

All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information bearing on the matters under investigation as may be called for by the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 34,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, W. M. A. HERRING, FORBES HOLLAND, Commissioners.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York, will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York in the New-York County Court-house, THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

RICHARD A. STORRS, Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit. Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

MACHINERY.

SUGAR MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Steam-engines, steam-boilers, vacuum pans, heaters, mills for grinding, crushing and shaving sugar, retorts, iron wagons, iron barrels, sugar molds and pots, hogshead steamers, wrought-iron turned shafting, wheels and hangers, brass cocks, copper pipes, charcoal washers, &c., &c.

Bone charcoal of superior quality.

Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and at this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,260 67, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
MISSOURI PACIFIC.
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,187 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y., Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO, SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 to 15 Per Ct. Interest. CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED. COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. NEW LOAN. Free of Government tax. FOR SALE AT PAR. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., July 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,164,500 00
Stock investments	6,504,531 00
Amount loaned on public stocks	105,045 00
Real estate, cost $62,651 35	62,651 35
Market value, $75,000.	
Standing on books at $62,651 35.	
Cash	457,573 79
Accrued interest and premium on stock	403 39[illegible] 62
Total	$9,688,744 26

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—	
Principal	$8,677,903 84
Interest accredited for 1st July, 1872	334,405 65—$9,112,339 29
Excess of assets over liabilities	576,434 97
Total	$9,688,744 26

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1872. W. W. LYON, Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 8, 1872.

ANDREW MILLS, President. JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS. (Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD. At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, Wm. E. DODGE, of the Great Northern. JOHN A. STEWART, WM. H. OSBORN, of the International.

The issue is limited to $15,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors. MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 230 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON. Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

GOOD INVESTMENTS

FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, TRUSTEES, AND PRIVATE INVESTORS, viz.:

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS, KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS,

Coupons paid by State Treasurers in New-York City. MUNICIPAL BONDS UNDER STATE PROTECTION. YIELDING TEN PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.

W. N. COLER & CO., AGENTS, NO. 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $206,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	35,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878	[illegible]
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878	7,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1878	4,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1878	2,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	3,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1878	2,500

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it. HENRY AITKEN, Controller. CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS:—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

BROKEN NATIONAL BANK-NOTES bought at four (4) per cent. premium. List of all printed lists furnished. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 40 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT 70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 8 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box*," which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by special indorsement, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, these now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1900. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, 29 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND **GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.**

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY **Allen, Stephens & Co.,** NO. 25 PINE-ST.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS. Registered with State Auditor. Interest January and July, in New-York. Actual wealth over $10,000,000. Indebtedness only $300,000. Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, June 22, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, for both its Stock and its "Consolidation Certificates," will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th day of June instant, (preparatory to the conversion of said Certificates, to be made on and after Wednesday, the 10th day of July next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

Holders of "Consolidation Certificates" may, if they choose, surrender them (at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, as provided in the notice heretofore published) at any time previous to the said 10th day of July, and the Stock Certificates, in exchange therefor, will, in such cases, be prepared and ready for delivery on the 11th day of that month. E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the Scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FARRAGUT

Fire Insurance Company, NO. 346 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000
SURPLUS - - - - 44,000

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 11th inst. JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

July 8, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) Per Cent. was This Day declared payable on demand, at the Office in New-York, No. 173 BROADWAY. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST., July 9, 1872.

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

POLICY-HOLDERS' SHARE OF PROFITS.

A return of sixty (60) per Cent. in Scrip, for the year ending June 30, 1872, has been declared to customers entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 15, 1872.

And Six (6) per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 15, 1872.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 327 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

An interest dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the capital stock and revenue fund is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 149 5th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst. J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) Office No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 8, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	251,333 00

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 183 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY, (Howard Building, one door above Maiden-lane,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. (3½ per cent.,) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on or after the 8th inst.—Dated New-York, July 4, 1872. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 1, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. U. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

QUARTERLY CASH DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. will be payable by this Company on and after July 20, proximo. Transfer-books will be closed from June 29 to July 20. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston. WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

COUPONS NO. 6 OF THE CENTRAL Railroad Company of Iowa First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City. E. C. GILMAN, President. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 8th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (No. 40 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary. New-York, July 8, 1872.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. B. BROWN, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The bank will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Mondays will continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK. INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,

NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30 of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of the month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 2D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 15.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President. CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees. E. T. BEEKMAN, President. WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be payable on and after July 15.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President. J. P. [illegible], Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

The Semi-annual Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after July 20; or, if not withdrawn, same will draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

N. J. HAINES, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872. WM. H. MACY, President. JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Assets $[illegible] | Surplus $[illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of July, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUST STEPHAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Rudolph Nathan and Gustav Benhardy, of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,598.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED E. LAGRAVE and JAMES D. OTIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred E. Lagrave and James D. Otis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1872.

JAMES W. SMITH, Assignee, Corner of Irving-place and 16th-street, New-York City. WILLIAM A. BOYD, Attorney for Assignee, No. 212 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 1st day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 112 Pearl-street, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of ten hogsheads of molasses, two barrels of molasses, thirteen bags of cocoa-shells, 38 bags pea-nuts, one safe and office furniture, &c., at 12 M., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1872.—Dated July 8, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, AT 10 A. M., AT THE sales-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn; parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, fancy goods, stationery, Executor's sale of paintings and personal effects. Also, at 1 P. M., 15 hhds. & bbls. sherry, 30 marble-top saloon tables, &c. At 2 P. M., parlor suites and pianos. Also, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets.

PERSONAL.

I WANT TO KNOW OF THE WHEREABOUTS of JOHN B. CONNER, inventor. Reader, please inform THOMAS B. JONES, No. 60 Varick-st., New-York City.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

From New-York.	From New-York.
Cuba....Wed'day, July 10	Russia...Saturday, July 13
Scotia...Wed'day, July 31	Algeria...Saturday, Aug. 3
Java....Wed'day, Aug. 7	Parthia...Saturday, Aug. 17
China....Wed'day, July 24	Cephalonia...Saturday, Aug. 3
Russia...Wed'day, Aug. 14	Abyssinia...Saturday, Aug. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10 extra. Steerage, $30, including Hamburg or Havre. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, or to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 114 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR THE STEAMSHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Gansevoort, Jersey City, on ALL A. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 10. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC.	BALTIC.	ADRIATIC.
BEGINNING	OSLIPIO,	MAYSTIC,
4,000 tons burden—400 more than each.		

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor.

ATLANTIC.....July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.....July 1, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....July 20, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES.—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $28, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, gold currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental points.

S. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, July 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 27, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$28
To London.....$0	To London.....30
To Paris.....$0	To Paris.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and adjacent ports.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Paris, $5 and $5 additional.

Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....July 17, at 1½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....July 24, at 3½ P. M.
AMERICA, Capt. MORGAN.....July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall st.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and America, at cheapest rates, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Australia.....July 13	Iowa, Saturday.....July 13
Columbia.....July 20	Britannia.....July 17
Europa.....July 27	Assyria.....July 24
Anglia.....Aug. 3	Cephalonia.....Aug. 31
India.....Aug. 10	Caledonia.....Aug. 7
California.....Aug. 17	Trinacria.....Aug. 14

At Sheet, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency, gold or its equivalent. Passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $110; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates for the prepaid passage of friends to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS.Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
ERIN, GRACE.Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWTON.....Wednesday, July 17, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, SUDDS.Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency.
Steerage.....$28, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $31, currency.

For freight, information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. & HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
VIA THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

BUFFALO, Capt. VEDWIG, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
LOWDEN, Agent, No. 16 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CITY OF DALLAS, Capt. WEEKS, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Bills of lading signed at the office of the Company.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points.
C. D. WOWLES, Agent, C. & G. R. R., No. 20 Broadway.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO AND PORTO RICO LINE.

The fine Spanish mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. Dexter, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City and St. Jean's, Porto Rico.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

No freight received for Puerto Rico on day of sail.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FRENCH, THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THERLKELDER.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. F. H. MORROL, will sail on THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
CONNECTION JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 12th and 28th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 14.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. COMBS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with Steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco and Manzanilla, and also touching for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.

All parties sending freight to San Francisco, July 14, 1872, for Japan and China, for rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal st.

F. R. RAY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. F. H. MORROL, July 11.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. R. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. R. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ, New-York and Morgan Mail Steamship Line, service Pier 19 E. R., at 4 P. M., direct to Havana, CITY OF HAVANA, Dexter, Saturday, July 20; CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman, Saturday, Aug. 10.

For freight or passage apply to
P. MALLORY & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to leave on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the travelers from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES MCNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the Matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing Specifications of Claims of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of the notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of supplementary order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said Ætna Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and that in default of such claims being presented within the said time, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding, and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1872. HENRY WILDES ALLEN, Referee.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. SYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A TO THE FRENCH LADIES.—A LADY, RECENTLY arrived from Paris, has a few hours disengaged.
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 1324 Broadway, near 34th st.
ALSO, TO FRENCH LADIES, Up-Town Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AGAIN FAMILIES AND HOTELS.—Can be immediately supplied WITH RELIABLE HELP
AT NO. 62 EAST 4TH-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
SWEDES, NORWEGIANS, GERMANS, SCOTCH.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ALSO COLORED HELP.

AT HOOKHAM'S, NO. 323 4TH-AV.—All parties wanting help of all kinds, private or public, write; and all American, English, German, Scotch, French, Cook, American, waiters, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 65 4TH-AV.—A best area, 25c.—Formerly with Bolton; will be found a number of desirable English, Scotch, French, Irish, Protestant and Catholic servants for City and country.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; very respectable and excellent cook; French or English cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds; excellent pastry, cakes, rolls, etc.; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, very respectable and excellent cook; understands meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, cream, jellies, rice puddings, excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 25 East 4th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERstands her business perfectly; all kinds of soups, desserts, creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-baker; references from best families. Call at office No. 73 5th-av., near 21st-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands meats, soups, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 212 East 25th-st., top floor.

COOK.—A COMPETENT COOK, WILLING TO assist in the washing and ironing, wishes a situation; has unexceptionable City reference and objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMAN, understanding the pastry, meats and German cooking, wishes a situation in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 731 Washington-st., near Jane, in store.

COOK.—AS COMPETENT COOK, UNDERstands game soups, jellies, &c.; would go in the country; best City reference from families she lived with for years. Call at No. 641 6th-av.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A PRIvate family, willing to do some washing and ironing if required; good baker; best City reference. No. 117 West 14th-st.

COOK, &c.—A PLACE FOR A GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 20 Statesst.

SERVANTS
OF ALL NATIONS, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY, Protestant and Catholic, on short notice, at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or companion, by a German woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call two days at No. 246 East 35th-st., top floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAIDS.—BY TWO FIRST-class girls (Swedish and Scotch) as chamber-maids in a private family. Apply this day at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A GOOD GERMAN girl, sixteen years old, wishes a situation to mind children and to do light house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., as M. Hirsch.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions; good, capable and trustworthy; constantly found at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; her former employer can be seen in this City; can do house-work or cooking. Apply at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A VERY HIGHLY recommended German girl; will take care of children; City or country. No. 641 6th-av., French Office, near 50th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do house-work; City preferred; good references. Apply at No. 437 6th-av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation in a private family to take charge of an infant and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 30 Chrystie-st., Room No. 20.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German young woman, a lady's maid and waitress, chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and fine washing situation; highly recommended; country or City. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a superior Protestant young woman and excellent laundress; will iron linen, fine or coarse; will do work in the best manner; or chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress; a very willing and obliging woman; understands her business perfectly; references from best families. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as laundress; can do fluting and puffing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 247 West 31st-st., second floor, front.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby; has the best of City references. Call at No. 721 8th-av., upstairs, for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress to go out by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, a situation as waitress in a first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., in the best manner; or chamber-work and waiting; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 125 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT young girl; thoroughly understanding her business; would like to take her place as waitress; City or country. Call at No. 321 6th-av., near 27th-st., French and German office.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid; will assist with the ironing, if required; obliging and trustworthy; can give first-class City references. Call at No. 64 Madison-st., corner 2d-st.

WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in some nice family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 West 41st-st., Room No. 7.

WASHING.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, whom an experienced laundress solicits gentlemen's washing to do at home. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German (single) wants a situation as coachman; City or country; is a first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c., having ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Address L. E. P., Box No. 32 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG AMERican man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; is a very useful man, and can keep a gentleman's place in first-class order; City references produced, and moderate wages accepted. Address or call on ARTHUR, No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 15.

COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN AND gardener, a Protestant German; has good references. Address J. G., Box No. 220 Times Office.

FARMER.—AN AMERICAN MAN WISHES a situation on a farm; thoroughly understands every branch of farming; good City references; wages moderate. Address or call at No. 8 West 6th-st., Room No. 15.

PAINTER.—BY A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER, out of employment, a job at painting, graining, kalsomining, or paper-hanging; has all the necessary tools to do a large job; reference given. Address A. R., Box 129 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY OF sixteen years; intelligent and energetic; understands the care of horses, drive, milk; willing to do any kind of work outside or in the house, or play, or farm; three years' references; country or City. Call at No. 835 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK, assistant book-keeper or correspondent; well versed in the French, Spanish, German and English languages; quick at figures and a good penman; best references. Call or address C. H. PLATT, 128 Liberty.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Germany, a situation in a wholesale dry goods or grocery house; good references given. Address JAMES R., Metuchen, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR A LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge Russell and Rev. Elias Nason, the only edition published with his sister's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AN ADAMS PRESS MAN AND three feeders. UNION PRINTING CO., No. 13 John-st.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS WHO CAN read and write can get a first-class situation by applying at No. 19 Broadway, second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
H. D. ANDERSON, Proprietor.
APARTMENTS AND SUITES OF ROOMS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

APARTMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 128 West Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR man and wife or for single gentlemen, with first-class board; terms moderate. Call at No. 32 Gansevoort-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.—PARLOR FLOOR, TOGETHER or separately; handsomely furnished; without board; also, two rooms connecting, on second floor; Summer prices. No. 18 East 30th-st.

NO. 120 WEST 40TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; Scotch and Irish preferred.

NO. 20 WEST 20TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Some rooms, newly fitted up for boarders, quietly or sumptuously; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH-ST.—STRANGERS IN the City will find cool, pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at the above address, transient or permanent; Summer prices.

ONE LARGE ROOM, WELL FURNISH-ed, also a large hall room, to let at No. 22 West 16th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. For circular, address the management of
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from the City of New-York by steamers *Alpha* and *Alpena* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.
CHARLES R. MURRAY.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

A new and delightful Summer resort. This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; fine drives and rambling; tri-daily communications with New-York by rail; board $14 to $18 per week. For particulars address LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. ALBERT E. SMILEY, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Hodgeville-st., 6 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 5th-st., Williamsburg, one hour earlier. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon.
D. S. & SAMMIS, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.
LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE,

Orient Point, Long Island. New open. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing. Fishing unexcelled. Reached by Long Island Railroad, from James-slip, and steamer Eastern Queen, Pier No. 4 North River. Send for circular. Terms moderate.
M. B. PARSONS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad; on Long Island Railroad, fourteen trains daily; on Sunday, or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.
N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 10. Rooms 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

WELLS HOUSE,

MILL BROOK, Warren County, N. Y., situated on the Eastern Shore of Schroon Lake, among the Adirondack mountains is now open for the reception of Summer guests. House and furniture new.
THOMAS WELLS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McGUERNEY, Proprietor.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating douches, Sheltered Walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. T. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for the lovers of boating, fishing, sheet of water surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.—First-class house; newly furnished; one hour from City; Hudson River Steamboat, foot 34th-st. at 10½, 2½, 5½. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 241 Broadway.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMAN Mountains, Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address F. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.
D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, in one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; carriages connected with the house; terms $10 per week. BEEKMAN, JR., High-land Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

A PLEASANT SHADY LOCALITY, a three hours from City, for a few good, plain Christian people who prefer home comforts to style. Terms very reasonable. Call at Libby Hotel, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., this day from 9½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. promptly.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at Cornwall, Orange County, on the most advantageous of good table and accommodations. Charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Saugus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD ON HUDSON—LARGE COOL rooms, shady grounds, fruit and vegetables; bathing; terms moderate. Apply at residence of Mrs. HAVEN, Maurice-av., Long Island City, N. Y.; references exchanged.

BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOMS, ON LINE of New-York and Harlem Railroad, five miles from depot; everything first class. Call on or address Dr. F. W. MULL, Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GARRISONS.—IN THE OLD Cromwell mansion, pleasantly situated near the river, and within five minutes' walk of station; board reasonable. Apply to J. E. CROFT, Garrison, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board on liberal terms, by applying to WILLIAM C. RAND, Amagansett, Suffolk County, Long Island.

BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Accommodations excellent. Address A. T. G., Box No. 157 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire either a second or third floor front room, with board, to be held permanently if everything should prove agreeable; location must be between 14th and 42d sts., and in the neighborhood of 5th and 6th avs. Address, giving description and terms, PERMANENT, Box No. 15 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR TWO MONTHS, WELL furnished apartment, with bath-room; with or without board; between 23d and 34th sts., 6th and 8th avs. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,320 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

HAIR NETS.
H. BLUM,
Importer and manufacturer of Hair Nets,
No. 116 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
Hair Nets from 50 to 85 per cent lower than anywhere else. Also, salesmen's aprons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED, by a business which is already established on a large scale, and capable of increase. Tickets good month of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 4,067 New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHS.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine assortment of Saddles, Lap-robes, etc. Carriage robes, Fly-nets, etc., etc.
No. 48 WARREN-ST.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A APPARTMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
and the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 128 West Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR of sorrel ponies, 14½ hands high; sound and kind; afraid of nothing; perfectly safe for a lady to drive; can be driven single or double; good under the saddle; must be seen to be appreciated. Can be seen at No. 417 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—A SORRELE HORSE ABOUT 7 yrs. kind and gentle; is single or double harness or under the saddle; sold for want of use. Inquire of R. CAMPBELL, No. 25 4th-av.

A LIGHT MARGUERITE FOR SALE.—A Newly fitted up in first-class order; must sell, regardless of price. Apply at No. 181 East 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, in Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 43 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. T. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, south Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An elder and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room; armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

MISS MESSDALE AND MRS. KETTER will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., on MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also

WORTH-STREET.

The Grading of the Street to be Commenced Immediately.

The Effect of the Improvements—Closing of the Houses—How the Inhabitants Take It—Scenes in the Neighborhood.

For some time past the Department of Public Works has begun to comprehend its duties and the requirements of public health and decency. Under the régime of Tweed its sole aim appeared to be by opening up the upper part of the island to invent new methods of squeezing money out of property-owners, and to make speculations in real estate in happy accord with their so-called improvements. While this went on there were Wards down-town whose condition was a public wrong and a public disgrace. Of these the Sixth Ward has been the most notorious. The lower part of Worth-street, from Centre-street to Chatham-square, had never been graded in all the years under which Tammany swayed the destinies of the City. Consequently, all the streets that joined with it or crossed it, Park and Pearl streets, Baxter and Mulberry, were at the point of junction in a most miserable and shameful state. The junction of these streets composed the famous district of the Five Points, and the men who were responsible for the condition of the City, when told that Worth-street was not graded; that it had neither paving, guttering, crossing, nor sidewalk; that there was a deep hollow where Baxter and Mulberry streets crossed, filled with pestilential stagnant water; that the region about the Points was alternately a quagmire and a Sahara of poisonous dust, thought it a sufficient excuse for permitting this state of things to continue, that "the poor lived there."

To them it was a matter of indifference what sort of surroundings the poor had. The time has come, it is to be hoped, when it is understood that the condition of the inhabitants of the Worth-street district was the result as much of municipal neglect as of extreme poverty and its accompanying degradations. Whenever a district is neglected by the authorities, it will be neglected by the inhabitants. The neighborhood loathe the place, and never enter it; the inhabitants cling to it, and never leave it. So, in a few short years, a district in the heart of a great city becomes a plague spot, a centre of contagious diseases, a nursery for thieves, a home for the degraded, and a hiding-place for the criminal. It was so with the Five Points; and the evil originated from the neglect of the authorities to grade Worth-street, and to decently pave the streets that connect with and cross it.

Now, at last, the Department of Public Works is grading the neglected thoroughfare, and reforming the district in real earnest. Now, from No. 143, about 100 feet east of Centre-street, to its junction with Chatham-square, the level is being raised on an average about three feet and a half. Carts are continually arriving within this limit to dump their contents, which sometimes are of so questionable a character that an observer would naturally fear for the health of the neighborhood. The contractor gets a small sum from each cart, and has, it is said, allowed a trifle too much dumping, for there are places which are at least fourteen inches above what was required. It is considered that the road-bed will settle. It is generally understood in the neighborhood that Worth-street is to be paved with trap-block pavement immediately after the grading is completed, and the contractor has warned all the property-holders who have sidewalks to take them up, because if they do not, the flag-stones will become his perquisite. This suggests an inquiry as to the whereabouts of the granite blocks laid down some time ago, before the street was graded. They were removed by the contractor, and it is to be hoped they will be laid down again when the grading is completed; otherwise, the property-owners will have to pay a second assessment for this very expensive pavement.

The condition of many of the houses affected by the change is somewhat ludicrous. One of them, a frightful wooden shanty built out upon the road, has been actually closed. The sidewalk comes right up to the doorway, and as the flooring is now three and a half feet below the road, there was no possible way of entering save by a harlequin leap head foremost. This place was called the Eureka House, and oysters and clams were retailed here in large quantities. The shells were faithfully piled up outside the door, and as they were removed at rare intervals, the Eureka House was as fragrant as a Scotch midden. On the dingy wooden shutter was a torn poster notifying the public generally that the annual chowder of the First Ward Mug Litters was to come off on a specified day. Not far from the Eureka is a curious two-story brick structure of great age. There is no communication between the two floors. What was the first floor and is now the basement was entered by a door in the centre which opened abruptly into the one large room, some thirty-five feet long, at present occupied by a dealer in unsavory rags. The present first floor, forming the second, is approached by a covered staircase at the side of the house. The proprietor had engaged carpenters, and was busy erecting a wooden wall to protect the house from the incursions of the rolling earth of the road-bed. Next door to this quaint old place, which may have once been a quiet country-house, built by some eccentric Knickerbocker, is the Five Points House of Industry, conducted by Superintendent Barnard. Taking to heart the admonition of the contractor, he had removed the sidewalk, which was stored away in the cellars. He informed the reporter that the place had been built sixteen years ago, and that no one then knew what the grade of the street would be. The consequence is that their entrances will be two feet below the level of the sidewalk, and they are in doubt whether to raise the floors, which will make the rooms somewhat low, or to have stone steps down to the entrances, or to close them up and open others. It is probable that the second plan will be adopted as the least expensive. Directly opposite to the House of Industry is the Five Points Mission, under the superintendence of Mr. Shaffer. This is situated on the site of the Old Brewery, and is on Park-street. Here they are affected by the grading to a greater extent in part of the building and to less in another. But as they have good areas, they will not have to effect any alteration in the entrances. The trouble with them is that the light of the lower rooms will be somewhat lessened. One of these is used as a reading-room and library in the evenings, and the other as a store-room. Along this side in Park-street, all the basements which were leased as small stores have been closed, and must hereafter be used only as cellars, by which Mr. Levy, who owns eight houses in a solid block, sustains considerable loss. But he seemed to be quite in good spirits, and thought the change an excellent one.

Where Baxter-street crosses Worth, although the street has been graded, yet they have not been able to complete the road-bed to the sidewalk, as the inhabitants have not taken any steps to protect themselves against the falling earth. There is an old wooden shanty at the north east corner—a grocery of most unprepossessing appearance—which must be closed in a few days, yet the inmates were making no preparations for removal. On the south-west corner there was somewhat more activity. A wooden house was being raised to the new level of the street, exciting the most intense interest among the population, which, to the number of 100, was gathered in front. The women of the place refused to come out, and occasionally peeped in a scared way from the upper windows. The crowd saluted them with cries of, "Mary Aenabla, come out; arrah, come out wid yer, woman, yer all be murthered entirely;" but a shake of the head was the only reply. Next door was a brick structure, the first floor of which was a rectifiers, or, in the language of the quarter, a "bucket-shop," where alcoholic poison is retailed at remarkably low rates. At the windows above were many Jewish faces, which served partly to explain the sign, "Beno Israel Cedes Kodesh," adorning the dingy wall. The people in the bucket-shop appeared perfectly secure, confident that their brick walls would stand the shock; but there was unmistakable anxiety in the Jewish physiognomies, and the Israelites probably would have left their place, but they feared the rough Irish crowd gathered about.

In Mulberry-street Mr. Buckhout's engineers were making surveys for the underground railway, and the old women of the neighborhood were evidently afraid of the theodolite. They inquired anxiously if it was from the Board of Health, and were evidently laboring under the idea that it was a new kind of disinfectant. The Jews and Italians were in a high state of jubilation, and were apparently calculating how much Mr. Vanderbilt would give each of them for their houses. In this street there are only slight changes effected by the grading of Worth-street.

The Orange Parade.

It was stated in yesterday's issue of the TIMES that on the occasion of the approaching parade of the Orange societies trouble might be anticipated from the "Boulevard men." It has since transpired that an organization has been started by a party in the confidence of the "roughs;" that arms are being collected, and extensive preparations made to oppose the progress of the intended parade. The Irish societies—religious and political—do not countenance such a movement, and are totally opposed to any interference with the Orange parade. It is stated that 4,000 men are enrolled in the organization.

The Derry Walls Lodge No. 3 of the Orange Society, James Hale, W. M., met last evening at [illegible]

No. 2 Fourth-avenue to make arrangements for the parade on the 12th. A number of new members were enrolled, and measures taken to make the intended demonstration a decided success.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Meeting of the Board Yesterday—Sanitary Reports—Fearful Mortality Record.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, President Bosworth in the chair.

Commissioner Gross, Special Committee on Disinfection, reported that during seven days forty-nine miles of streets and street-gutters had been disinfected at an expense of $246 80, and an appropriation of $500 was made to continue the work.

Assistant Inspector Lee made a report in regard to the condition of the establishment of the New-York Rendering Company, at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street. Dr. Lee reports that he visited the establishment on the afternoon of the 3d inst., and found the offal boat in active operation. The stench about the place was intolerable. Decomposing carcasses of horses covered the after-part of the boat, and the bodies of dead animals were found lying rotting in the sun in the road leading to the dock.

Dr. Lee also visited the fat-rendering establishment of N. Donohue & Co., at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, on the 5th inst., and found the work there going on in violation of the provision of the Sanitary Code. Mr. Donohue was arrested and held for trial in $500 bail by Justice Cox. The Board ordered the report on file and no definite action was taken.

The City Sanitary Inspector, Dr. E. H. Janes, presented a report in regard to the terribly filthy and unwholesome condition of a large structure at Forty-eighth-street and Lexington and Fourth avenues, owned by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and occupied by them as a place for the loading of cars with brewery grains and other refuse matter. It is reported that the refuse matter is loaded in open cars, and then run out on the track to rot in the sun. The ground about the structure is completely saturated with the drippings from the cars, and the stench from this place is terrible, and permeates the entire neighborhood all of which is in violation of the provisions of the Sanitary Code. The Sanitary Committee, to whom this report was referred, recommended that the Harlem Railroad Company be ordered to load the refuse matter in water-tight cars, to be covered against the rays of the sun. The matter was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, and a special meeting of the Board will be held to-day, to take action in the matter.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, calling the attention of the Board to quantities of decaying animal and vegetable matter floating in the slip at the foot of Charles street, North River, where one of the public baths is located. The matter was referred to the City Sanitary Inspector for investigation and report.

Commissioner Stephen Smith presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector, in conducting the inspection of tenement-houses pursuant to the orders of this Board, shall cause all violations of section 9 of the Tenement-house act and of the sanitary ordinances in respect to the cleanliness of the apartments, halls, stairways, passages, walls, ceilings, areas, courts, cellar-yards, alleys or outhouses, in or about such houses, to be carefully noted and reports thereon duly submitted.

Resolved, That whenever it shall appear that any building, or part thereof, is unfit for human habitation by reason of its want of repair, the City Sanitary Inspector shall forthwith report the fact to this Board, as provided by section 11 of the Tenement-house act.

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector shall cause the ordinances of this Board regulating the exposure for sale of articles of food, and providing for the removal of such articles deemed to be unsound or unwholesome, to be enforced.

After some other business, the City Sanitary Inspector reported the removal of ten cases of small-pox to the hospital during the week.

Dr. Chas. F. Russell, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 1,569 deaths, being an increase upon the previous week of 301, and an excess of 659 over the corresponding week of the past year. Zymotic diseases occasioned 832 deaths; constitutional, 138; local, 479; developmental, 44, and violent causes, 46. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 21 to 29; those of measles from 13 to 26; those of scarlatina from 17 to 34; those of typhoid fever from 5 to 10; those of erysipelas from 1 to 8; those of puerperal fever from 0 to 4; those of cerebro-spinal fever from 21 to 29, and those of diarrheal affections from 208 to 639. The deaths by diphtheria and croup diminished from 15 to 10, and those by whooping cough amounted to the same number, 15, as in the previous week. The mortality of phthisis pulmonalis rose from 59 to 81, and that of the local respiratory affections from 46 to 53, of which pneumonia furnished 29 deaths. 196 persons succumbed to the effects of solar heat, the greatest weekly mortality from this cause ever recorded in this City, with one exception, viz.: that of the week ending July 21, 1866, during which 246 such cases were registered. The mean temperature of that week was 1.26° less than that of the week just closed. The total mortality of the past week has never been equaled in the history of New-York. The next largest number of deaths, viz.: 1,362, was registered in the week ending July 21, 1866. The deadly influence of the intense heat and high humidity of the past week was exhibited not only directly in the great number of victims of sunstroke, many of whom were persons in robust health, but also indirectly as an accessory cause of death in cases of persons suffering from every variety of disease; 217 deaths were certified by Coroners, and 235 took place in institutions; 983 deaths, or 63 per cent. of the mortality, occurred among children less than five years of age, and 37 deaths among persons seventy years old and upward; 41 deaths were due to accident and negligence, 2 to homicide, and 3 to suicide.

The following were the principal meteorological features of the week, as recorded for this Department at the Cooper Union: Maximum temperature in the shade, 97°; in the sun, 128°; minimum temperature, 70°; mean temperature, 83.97°, being 8.91° higher than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years. Mean reading of barometer, 29.776 inch.; mean degree of humidity, 73.01.

THE GOTHAM MURDER.

Trial of James Burns for the Shooting of John O'Halloran—The Defense a Plea of Insanity.

The case of James Burns, indicted for the murder of John O'Halloran in the Gotham drinking-saloon, in the Bowery, on the morning of the 28th of April last, came up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The Assistant District-Attorney, in opening the case, stated that O'Halloran was quietly sitting in the saloon with some friends, when Burns burst in with a pistol in his hand, ran up to him, and shot O'Halloran in the side, afterward following him up and firing again, the second ball lodging in the thigh.

The testimony of Dr. Marsh, Deputy-Coroner, was read, describing the wounds, and giving the opinion that death was caused by pericarditis and pleuritis from the pistol-shot wound.

James Leahey, of No. 60 Hester street, was the first witness. He was sitting with O'Halloran and a man named McCabe, about eight feet from the door of the saloon, with his back to the door, when Burns came in rapidly and cried out "You ——, get up;" McCabe cried, "Look out," and witness dodged his head; then O'Halloran got up, and witness saw Burns shoot him; O'Halloran ran out of a side-door, followed closely by Burns, and a moment after another shot was heard; neither O'Halloran nor Burns were intoxicated.

Patrick Hardigan, bar-keeper of the Gotham, testified to the quiet character of O'Halloran, and said that Burns had not been in the place for six months before the shooting.

Other witnesses having been examined, the prosecution here rested.

The prisoner's counsel, in opening, said that the prosecution had proved the prisoner's case, as from their own showing he must have been insane, killing his friend as he did, without warning, and without cause. Counsel was sure that the jury would see that Burns was suffering from delirium tremens.

Hiram D. Ferguson, a former Deputy Sheriff, testified: I have known the prisoner about twelve years; have known him to be insane twice; once was in last February, after he had been drinking, when I went to his residence, and he spoke of two men wanting to murder him and his family, and others who wanted to ruin him in business down-town; the other time was within a day or two of the shooting, when I met him in the City Hall Park, and he looked wild and said he was going up stairs to throw two men out of the window; I knew he was suffering from delirium tremens; I saw him on the night of the shooting, and he acted strangely; he was in the habit of going on long sprees.

The case will be resumed this morning.

Prostrated by the Heat.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the Police yesterday:

Felix Winsch, aged thirty-six, of No. 117 East Houston-street, while at work on the building No. 222 Second-street.

Benjamin Gibson, laborer, in Lawrence-street, near Broadway. Taken to Reception Hospital.

Charles Gerard, forty-three years of old, was overcome by heat while in the First Precinct, yesterday. He was attended by Dr. Bruce, of the Park Hospital, and sent home.

Owen Fitzsimons, of Fifty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, was overcome by the heat in Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, and taken to his residence.

Michael Haas, fourteen years old, of No. 15 East Fifty-fifth-street, was found prostrated by heat at the corner of Broadway and John-street, and taken to the Park Hospital.

John Lynch, forty-seven years old, of No. 244 East Twenty-ninth-street, was found prostrated by heat at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick Hickey, of No. 341 West Fifty-fourth-street, was found prostrated in the Tenth Precinct, and taken to his residence.

The following record at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row, will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer: 3 A. M., 75°; 6 A. M., 78°; 9 A. M., 81°; 12 M., 86°; 3 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 76°; 9 P. M., 77°; 12 P. M., 76°. Average temperature yesterday, 79¾°.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Yachting Matters, the Turf and the Ball Field.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club—The Bayonne Regatta—Saratoga Races—Defeat of the Mutuals by the Troy Club.

YACHTING.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club—The Bayonne Regatta.

The special meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, to determine on the time of the annual cruise, was held at the Club-room last night, the President, Mr. P. W. Ostrander, in the chair. After ordinary business Rear-Commodore Dillon moved "that the Club fleet rendezvous at Glen Cove on the first Thursday of September, the 5th, at such hour as the Commodore may designate, and proceed thence on their annual cruise." The motion was unanimously carried.

Commodore Voorhis, through the Chairman, invited all the smaller yachts to participate in the cruise, assuring them that he would make such arrangements as would enable them all to join in the cruise and races that might ensue.

The special business of the meeting being transacted, the meeting adjourned.

THE BENNETT CUP RACE.

The race for the Bennett Cup, presented last year by Commodore Bennett, of the New-York Yacht Club, is to be competed for on the 25th of this month, the course to be from Sandy Hook to Newport and return, or from the same point to Cape May and return. All the largest and best schooner yachts of New-York and Brooklyn will enter, and a fine race will be the result, wind and weather permitting.

THE BAYONNE CLUB REGATTA.

The sixth annual and fifth union regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club will come off on the 17th. The prizes will be

UNION PRIZES.

First.—A prize for all cabin sloop yachts over forty-five feet long on water line.

Second.—A prize for all cabin sloop yachts under forty-five feet long on water line.

Third.—A prize for all yachts, (open boats,) over twenty-four feet and under thirty-two feet long, mean length.

Fourth.—A prize for all yachts, (open boats,) over eighteen feet and under twenty-four feet long, mean length.

CLUB PRIZES.

Two prizes for each class of yachts—one to be called for on time allowance, and one, (the flag officer's prize,) to be awarded to the first yacht home regardless of time allowance.

No yacht shall win more than one club prize; if the yacht winning the flag officer's prize also wins the Club prize on time allowance, the same shall be awarded to the next yacht on time allowance.

COURSE.

FIRST CLASS.—From the anchorage off Robin's Reef to and around the Light-ship, rounding it from northward to eastward, and return to stake-boat off the Club-house.

SECOND CLASS.—From the anchorage off the Club-house, to and around the monument, on Romer Shoals, rounding it from northward to eastward, and return to stake-boat off the Club-house.

N. B.—All yachts to pass to the eastward of West Bank Buoys Nos. 11, 13, 15, and to the westward of Fort Lafayette and monument on Romer Shoals, going and returning.

THIRD CLASS.—From the anchorage off the Club-house to and around Fort Lafayette, rounding it from northward to eastward and return, sailing over the course twice.

FOURTH CLASS.—From the anchorage off the club-house to and around the Robin's Reef Buoy, rounding it from northward to eastward, and return, sailing over the course three times.

All yachts to turn home stake-boat from northward to eastward.

TIME OF RACE.—If any yacht, in any class, makes the race in eight hours, it will be considered a race for every class.

Each yacht must carry the signal of the Club to which she may belong at the peak of mainsail, and also have the numbers placed on the centre of mainsail, which numbers will be furnished to each yacht on the morning of the race.

The positions of the competing yachts will be: Sloops—first-class—in line to the westward off Robin's Reef Light-house.

Sloops—second, third and fourth class—from an anchorage off the Club-house.

The Regatta Committee consists of Commodore G. A. Belong, H. B. Pearson and J. Watson Ellsworth.

MATCH RACE.

The sloop yachts Jeanette and Meteor are to sail a match race on Monday next for $250 a side, starting from McGeehan's, Pamrapo, and sailing twenty miles to windward and back. As both are very fast boats, a lively race will be the result.

The Fleur de Lis, Vice-Commodore Dickerson, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, is undergoing repairs and alterations, and will soon be ready for the water.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Races.

No sooner have the musical echoes of the hoofs died away among the hills of New-Jersey than we are reminded that their clatter will soon be heard amidst the quiet shades of Saratoga. Already have the racing stables taken their departure to meet others from the far West and South, which have assembled at the Springs with all their strength. John Harper left Long Branch on Saturday, thus following on the heels of the fleeing McDaniel. The meeting begins on Saturday next, July 13, and will continue six days. The galaxy of racing stars at present at the Springs numbers nearly a hundred and fifty, and from this we should expect that the meeting will be full of excitement.

On the first day the Travers Stakes, for three-year olds, a mile and three-quarters, will be run. As this stake is one of the most valuable of the year, the contest for it is generally marked with a degree of interest greater than the decision of any other turf event. For the stake this year there is the large number of eighty-one entries, and the stake is worth $5,580. Col. McDaniel has four entered, among them Joe Daniels and Hubbard, and he expects to "gather it in;" but there are so many others who wish to put their fingers in the pie, that if the Colonel wins it, he will have to beat the fastest time on record. The second race is a sweepstakes, for all ages, a mile and a quarter. The race is worth $1,550 to the winner. There are sixteen entries, among them Harry Bassett, Littleton, Tubman, Ortolan and Chillicothe. This will be a grand contest, and Bassett will have as much as he can do to defeat Uncle Harper's game little son of Leamington and Fanny Holton. The third race is the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, half a mile, which has twenty-nine youngsters in. The stake is worth $1,950 and it will be a difficult matter to guess the winner. The second day will open with a steeple-chase for all ages, about three miles over an excellent course. The second race will be for a purse of $800 for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, a mile and three-quarters. And the third race a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; purse, $400. The third day will open with the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. There are forty-two entries, and the stake is worth $3,100. The second event is the Saratoga Cup, of two and a quarter miles, and once again will the great rivals, Harry Bassett and Longfellow, meet and do battle for their owners. The friends of Bassett assert that he was not in shape at Long Branch, and still have confidence in his ability to beat Longfellow. Time will tell, however. Closing the day's sport will be a dash of a mile and a half for three-year olds, purse of $600. The fourth day will be a "purse day," the first race being a dash of one mile, purse $500, for all ages; the second a selling race, purse $600, a mile and a half, and the third a purse of $800 for all ages, two miles. On the fifth day there will be a hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles welter weights; a selling race for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, and the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds. In this there are twenty five nominations, the value of the stake being $3,000. The sixth and last day of the meeting will be an interesting one. The Alabama Stakes, for three-year old fillies, a mile and an eighth, is first to be decided. There are thirty-three nominations, and the value of the stake $1,550. Next is a dash of three miles for all ages, purse of $1,000, and McDaniel will not allow old Uncle John to go away with this purse without a tough struggle. Bringing the meeting to a close will be a Consolation Purse of $600, for all ages, a mile and a quarter. From the announcement of the Saratoga Association it will thus be seen that the sport on this fast course will be greater than heretofore.

Imported Leamington, the Sire of Longfellow—His Pedigree and Performance.

Now that the two greatest horses on the American turf, Longfellow and Harry Bassett, have met, and victory having perched on the colors of Uncle John Harper, it will not be out of place to give a brief history of Longfellow's sire, imported Leamington.

The sire of Harry Bassett, Lexington, is well known to the public, as his pedigree has been heretofore given in full, and his performances duly expatiated upon. It is but just that Leamington should become as well known to the racing community, if for no other reason than being the sire of the great Longfellow, in view of his second meeting with his renowned antagonist at Saratoga.

The country is indebted to the enterprise and liberality of Mr. R. W. Cameron, of this City, for the importation of a horse that has done so much in improving the breed of our racing stock and thereby adding considerable wealth to the agricultural as well as racing interest. Leamington is a brown horse and was foaled in 1853, and is consequently nineteen years old. He was sired by Faugh-a-Ballagh, dam by Pantaloon, second dam Daphne, by Laurel; third dam Maid of Honor, by Champion, (son of Selim;) fourth dam Etiquette, by Orville; fifth dam Boadicea, by Alexander; sixth dam Brunette, by Amaranthus; seventh dam Mayfly, by Matchem; eighth dam by Ancaster Starling; ninth dam by Grasshopper; tenth dam by Sir M. Newton's Arabian; eleventh dam by Pert; twelfth dam by St. Martin's; thirteenth dam by Sir E. Hale's Arabian; fourteenth dam the Old Field Mare. Leamington is of good size, being a little over sixteen hands high. He has a fine, expressive head, with a white star in forehead; strong, muscular shoulders; magnificent back, of great length; firm, muscular legs and powerful quarters. He has that strong propelling power which he imparts to all his progeny, and which particularly developed itself in his son Enquirer, who was undoubtedly the best three-year-old of his year, and who defeated that fine son of Lexington and Etham Lass, Kingfisher; Lynchburg, too, another son of Leamington, gave promise of rivaling Enquirer, but unfortunately broke down before he had fully entered upon his career. Leamington was trained early and made his debut on the turf in 1855, when two years old. He then started five times and won twice, the Woodcote Stakes at the Warwick Spring meeting and the Chesterfield Stakes at Derby. In 1856 out of ten starts he won three times, viz.: The Wrottesly Stakes at Wolverhampton, half a mile, the Town Plate at Warwick, one mile, and the Stewards' Cup at Shrewsbury, one mile. When four years old, the following year, he was started but five times, and captured the Chester Cup, of two and a quarter miles, the distance being the same as that for our Westchester and Saratoga Cups. In this race there were thirty-four horses started against him, but he cut them all down. His other win was the Goodwood Stakes of two and a half miles, and beat a field of eighteen. In 1858 he ran for the Cesarewitch, but did not gain a place, but in 1859 he again won the Chester Cup, but was defeated in his three other stakes, but got a place in each. During his turf career he started twenty-five times and won seven times. In 1860 Leamington was retired from the active scenes of the turf to do good service in the harem, and in 1864 he sired thirteen winners, who won thirty-three races, and among the best of his get were Catalogue, Coup d'Etat, Lemonade, &c. The desire to gain so admirable a stallion for this country was universal, especially to cross with the Lexington mares, which at this period—1864-5—began to form our most valuable breeding stock. In 1865, the famous Rawcliffe stud was announced to be dispersed, in which were the fine stallions Newminster, Leamington, Claret, Jordan, and Fellow Buck. The sale took place on the 25th August of the same year, but before that Mr. Cameron purchased Leamington, together with other stock, which included the stallions Warminster by Newminster, Hartington by Newminster, Hampton Court by Young Melbourne, and the mares Jerusalem by Jericho, Eleanor by Voltigeur, Casemate by Cotham, Babby Kingston and Maid of Honor by Newminster. They arrived at this port in October in good order, and Leamington soon stood at the head of the Clifton stud. About three years ago Mr. Cameron sold Leamington to Mr. Aristides Welch, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, who now owns him. There were many turfmen and breeders who predicted that the Leamingtons could not stay a distance at a high rate of speed, but the recent performances of Longfellow and others of his get are indubitable proofs of their staying qualities, especially when they come from Lexington mares, as in the case of Enquirer and Lyttleton or the hard-bottomed Glencoe mares. The services of Leamington are earnestly sought after by our breeders, and we are pleased to add that his progeny is rapidly increasing. As an exemplification of the high estimation in which Leamington is held by our turfmen, the fact may be mentioned that Mr. M. A. Littell, of this City, bred no less than six mares to him last year, among them Mary Clark, by Lexington, out of Eaglesa by Glencoe.

BASE BALL.

The Troys Defeat the Mutuals by 7 to 4.

The regular series between the Mutuals and Troys being already concluded, the match played between them on the Union Grounds yesterday was only an exhibition affair, not in any way affecting the championship, and consequently the attendance did not exceed 800 individuals. The showers which fell at intervals during the afternoon caused the suspension of the game twice, and eventually necessitated its conclusion on the eighth inning, the score being then 7 to 4 in favor of the Trojans. Both nines played finely, the Mutuals losing the game chiefly through the wild throwing of Boyd, Fulmer and Hicks also making unfortunate errors, although Fulmer, in a measure, retrieved himself by several fine catches.

THE SCORE.

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	TROY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	1	2	4	0	Force, 3 b.	2	2	1	0
Hatfield, 2 b.	1	2	2	2	Allison, c.	1	1	2	1
Start, 1 b.	0	0	7	0	King, l. f.	0	0	2	6
Bechtel, r. f.	1	0	1	0	McAtee, 1 b.	1	2	9	0
Hicks, c.	1	1	2	0	Wood, 2 b.	0	1	4	1
Boyd, 3 b.	0	2	2	2	Bellan, s. s.	1	1	0	2
McMullen, l. f.	0	1	2	0	Gedney, c. f.	0	0	2	0
Fulmer, s. s.	0	0	4	1	Martin, r. f.	2	2	0	0
Cummings, p.	0	0	0	1	Zettlein, p.	0	1	3	2
Total	4	8	24	6	Total	7	10	24	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Troy	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	7

Runs earned—Mutual, 3; Troy 1.
Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Atlantics.
Time of game—1 hour, 25 minutes.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

"Frenchy," the Noted Thief, Caught in the Second Ward—Operations of the Gang in Beekman-Street.

About a month ago the premises of William H. Fowler & Co. were entered by burglars, who stole 600 revolvers. The Police at once suspected a noted burglar known as "Frenchy," who affiliated with the gang of thieves at the corner of Wooster and West Houston streets, known as "Brunker's Gang." Search was made for him, but he could not be found. Yesterday morning he was caught in the act of perpetrating a similar burglary in the Second Precinct. Messrs. Lau & Garlich, wholesale dealers in guns, pistols and fancy cutlery, have their offices on the second and third floors of the building No. 72 Beekman-street. No. 78 Beekman-street is occupied on the first floor as a picture-store, and the remainder of the house is tenanted by different families. The hall door is open always, and through this house access can easily be had to the roof of Messrs. Lau & Garlich's premises. Roundsman Tinte entered Lau & Garlich's at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, and found everything all right. Roundsman Kelly went in at 12¼ and heard some one run rapidly upstairs. He gave the alarm, and the place was speedily surrounded by officers from the Beekman-street Station. Officer Devine arrested, at the corner of Cliff-street, one Asher Hedden, a laborer, of No. 228 East Broadway, who it was thought had been acting as a "pipe," or "watcher," for the burglars. The Police then proceeded to investigate, and found that the burglars had got on the roof, by the way of No. 78, and taking a small ladder out of the picture-frame establishment, cut a hole in the roof large enough to admit a man, and so lowered themselves by means of the ladder to the floor beneath. The Police then searched the picture-frame premises, and concealed behind some old rubbish in a room on the upper floor Roundsman Kelly discovered the noted "Frenchy." "Frenchy" had dropped his shoes during his flight from Messrs. Lau & Garlich's, and on secreting himself in the picture-frame factory, donned a pair of workmen's slippers. On being asked his name he coolly answered, "Thomas Smith," and volunteered the equally unimportant statement that he was a printer by trade, and resided in First-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The mallets, cold-chisels, augers and jimmies used by the thieves were found by the Police. Both the prisoners, on being arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, were held for examination.

The South-Side Railroad Disaster—Inquest on the Victims.

Coroner Whitehead held an inquest yesterday afternoon, in the case of Mrs. Rowe and her son, who died from the effects of injuries received by the disaster on the South-side Railroad on the evening of the 4th instant.

R. A. Braley, a passenger on the train coming from Rockaway, testified that at about 5 o'clock, the train came to the terminus of the double track, and made a halt of some fifteen minutes, and then ran on the single track; in a short time the other train was seen approaching; sand was thrown on the track and the engine reversed; the engines came together, but he could not say whether the whistle was sounded more than once or not; thinks that if Conductor Lynch had used proper precaution the accident would have been avoided; no one was injured except those who had gone out on the platform; if they had kept their seats they would not have been injured; does not think that the conductor did anything to aid the wounded; did not see him after the accident.

John C. Kenahan, a reporter, testified that he was on the down train when the collision occurred. The conductor's name was Rathbone, and with Conductor Lynch appeared to be doing all they could for the injured passengers after the collision. The inquest was then adjourned.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park mineral springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	75	86	86	77
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.90	29.92	...	29.94

Hygrometer at noon, 77.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A steamer vessel from Hamburg brought 490 emigrant passengers to Castle Garden yesterday.

The stone-cutters met at the Turn Hall last evening, and were engaged in a reorganization of their union.

Mary Anne Foley was committed at the Tombs yesterday, for stealing $30 from Catherine Brown, an acquaintance.

An unknown man fell overboard at Pier No. 43 East River, yesterday morning, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

John Ryan, of No. 38 East Broadway, was held at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $30 worth of cigars from Edward Frey, of No. 190 Chambers-street.

Comptroller Green will pay to-morrow to the laborers on the big pipes the wages due them to 1st of July inst., amounting to the sum of $37,300.

Herr Johann Strauss and M. Paulus and the leading soloists of the French Garde Republicaine band, will be entertained by the Lotos Club to-night.

Frank Lugar, aged thirty-seven, of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, fell from a scaffold at Third-avenue Railroad Depot yesterday, and was seriously injured.

William H. Green, aged two years, fell out of a fifth-story window of No. 696 Water-street, on Tuesday morning, and was so badly injured that he died yesterday.

In order to prevent any further delay in the payment of the laborers on the Boulevard the Comptroller is examining their claims, and will pay them in a few days.

John Bradley, aged thirty-seven, while at work on a building at Sixty-first-street and Madison-avenue, yesterday, fell from the third story to the ground, and was fatally injured.

Company A, of the Eleventh Regiment, will hold a special meeting at the armory, this evening, in reference to the arrest of their Captain for playing music in the streets on Sunday last.

Exhibition games of billiards will be played this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Cyrille Dion's billiard-rooms, between Joseph Dion, William Goldthwaite, John Deery and Cyrille Dion.

Eugene McCarthy, forty-five years old, fell from a cherry tree in the garden of his residence, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, yesterday evening, and was killed.

The German Eight-hour League of the furniture department met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening, to take final action on the proposition to abandon the strike. The proceedings were private.

Judge Smith, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, issued an order of mandamus against the Board of Audit, directing it to audit and allow the claim of N. J. Maloney, attached to the County Bureau, for salary amounting to $600.

Edward B. Seaver, a boot-maker, was yesterday arrested on the New-Haven train by Detective Reilly, of the Central Office, on the authority of a telegram from W. W. Phelps, of Southington, Conn., charging him with stealing horses.

Yesterday evening John Hay, ten years old, of No. 205 West Thirty-sixth-street, was kicked in the face and severely injured by a horse which he was following in Thirty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Egan, a child seven years of age, was found starving in the rear of the tenement-house, No. 236 Greenwich-street, yesterday evening. His parents, Charles and Mary Egan, had abandoned him. He was taken to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Owen Fitzimons, fifty-two years old, residing at No. 305 East Fifty-second-street, fell into a cellar at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue, yesterday evening, and was so badly cut about the head as to necessitate his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Patrick McDonald, a liquor-dealer at No. 502 Ninth-avenue, charged James Doyle, his bar-keeper, with having entered his premises about 9 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of carrying away $1,000 worth of liquor and cigars. The prisoner was committed. Doyle was found in the store, behind the counter. When arrested he gave his residence as being at No. 160 West Thirty-fifth-street, but upon examination he stated that he lived at No. 502 Ninth-avenue.

BROOKLYN.

The Park Commissioners yesterday asked for an appropriation of $100,000.

Officer Donohue's condition remains unchanged. There are no hopes of his recovery.

The Board of Education on Tuesday evening re-elected Mr. E. J. Whitlock President.

Deputy Controller Whiting yesterday morning filed his bonds as Commissioner of City Works.

The ice companies are delivering ice very irregularly and in scanty supplies. An ice famine is apprehended.

Yesterday James Van Ness committed suicide by poisoning, at the corner of Atlantic-avenue and Eldred-lane, New-Lotts.

Patrick Wheeler, of No. 230 Fifteenth-street, was prostrated by heat yesterday afternoon, at the dock foot of Joralemon-street.

John and Thomas Smith were arrested last evening for attempting to rob Daniel Gallagher of a watch, in a whisky-shop, at No. 9 Nassau-street.

James Wildner was arrested yesterday morning in the act of committing a burglary at the residence of Mr. Charles A. Vensenmeiser, of Adams-street.

Samuel G. Cox, a conductor, aged nineteen years, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $100 worth of jewelry from Jas. R. Turner, of No. 427 Franklin-avenue.

Herman Tieman, a laborer employed at the corner of Dock and Water streets, was prostrated by heat at 11½ A. M., yesterday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The Board of Fire Commissioners have organized a new fire company in the Twenty-first Ward, the engine house to be located on Herkimer-street, between Brooklyn and New-York avenues.

On the 4th inst., John Mongiven, aged thirty years, assaulted Peter Corcoran with a bar of iron, inflicting a severe wound on the head. Mongiven had eluded the officers until yesterday, when he was arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Moore, an employe on the Morris and Essex Railroad, yesterday had his hand badly crushed while engaged in coupling cars at the depot at Hoboken.

A child of Martin Levi, living at No. 245 Warren-street, Newark, was yesterday run over by a heavy brewery wagon. Its arm was crushed and other injuries sustained, which will probably result fatally.

Ann Morrison, a Scotch woman, seventy-two years old, died at her residence, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, Newark, yesterday, from a dose of laudanum taken on Tuesday for the purpose of committing suicide.

Robert Henfurth, a German, forty-eight years old, attempted to commit suicide in Newark, on Tuesday night, by taking Paris-green. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where he still lies in a critical condition.

Alderman Budenbender, of Hoboken, has published a card denying the charges made against him by the Quartet Club who expelled him last week for alleged embezzlement of their funds while Treasurer of the Society.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Jaryon K. Freese, the Dane, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Metuchin, a month ago, has returned a verdict "censuring the Company for running at an unsafe rate of speed over unsafe switches, with old worn-out cars not in proper order."

The trial of Messrs. Volleus, Hannon, and Robertson, Judges of Election in the Third Assembly District last Fall, for fraudulent returns, is still on in the Hudson County Court, but does not attract much attention. Yesterday Police Inspector Dickson and Officer Manning were upon the stand, but gave no evidence of importance. The case will probably occupy the week.

John Meehan, an employe of the Erie Railway Company, was yesterday instantly killed, near the car-shops at the Prospect-street crossing. He was engaged in coupling cars, and signaled the engineer to back down, taking the usual position between the cars to fasten the couplings. By some mistake he stood between the bumpers, and was caught and crushed to death.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the body of an unknown lad, aged about sixteen years, was found drowned at Tompkinsville.

Yesterday a fire broke out in an unoccupied house, owned by Gen. Harvey Brown, on the Fingerboard road, Clifton. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss, $1,000; insured in the Continental Insurance Company for $500.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry S. De Bevoise, the new Mayor of Long Island City, took his seat yesterday, and sent his message to the Board of Common Council last evening.

Wm. Steinway has commenced the erection of the buildings for his piano factory, at Astoria, by laying foundations for a foundry, planing and saw mills.

Sandy Hamlin, a laborer employed in building the wharf of the Southside Railroad Company, at Dutch Kills, on Newtown Creek, fell from a train, yesterday, and was run over. [illegible]

[illegible] and his arm was cut off and other injuries were sufficient, it is thought, to cause his death. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Joseph Tracing, a resident of New-York, aged sixty-two years, was instantly killed at Purdy's Station by an express-train of the Harlem Railroad on Tuesday.

The dwelling-house owned and occupied by Mrs. Cowdrey, at West Farms, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. The furniture and other contents were likewise consumed. Loss on the house $6,000; insured for $4,000. There was also an insurance on the furniture for $1,000.

ERIE.

Condition and Changes of Erie Yesterday—Another Vanderbilt Rumor.

The result of the Erie election, yesterday, was the prevailing topic of conversation upon the street, and as a consequence the stock fluctuated considerably, finally closing at 53⅛. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that the affairs of the road were in poor condition and the issue of $30,000,000 worth of bonds, announced exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, under the act engineered through by Fisk and Gould in 1870 was regarded as unfavorable. The best informed thought the issue a failure, and think that it cannot be placed upon the market at satisfactory figures. The election of Mr. P. H. Watson as President was a special topic of discussion, and the interest in the matter was heightened when it was discovered that Tom Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central, as well as Commodore Vanderbilt, had been consulted in regard to his election. In well-informed circles, the question of pooling the receipts of the Pennsylvania Central, Erie and New-York Central Roads is regarded as probable. The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, Mr. Garrett, is also mentioned as a party to the arrangement. It is said that Gen. Diven's friends are so disappointed that he did not receive the nomination for President that he has been urged not to accept of the Vice-Presidency.

Street-Cleaning Operations Last Week.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, yesterday presented the following report of the work performed during the week ending July 6:

NUMBER OF MILES OF STREETS CLEANED.—First cleaning, 240 miles; second cleaning, 120 miles; third cleaning, 30 miles; fourth cleaning, 8 miles; fifth cleaning, 6 miles; total, 422 miles.

TIME OF SWEEPERS EMPLOYED.—Monday, 704¾ days; Tuesday, 638¾ days; Wednesday, 641 days; Friday, 609¾ days; Saturday, 649 days; total 3,227¾ days. Expense of sweepers, $5,606 06.

TIME OF DIRT-CARTS EMPLOYED.—Monday, 186 days; Tuesday, 238¾ days; Wednesday, 180 days; Friday, 171 days; Saturday, 210¾ days; total, 995¾ days. Expense of dirt-carts, $3,982.

TIME OF ASH-CARTS EMPLOYED.—Monday, 183¾ days; Tuesday, 168¼ days; Wednesday, 157 days; Thursday, 19 days; Friday, 208¾ days; Saturday, 134 days; total, 911¾ days.

Expense of ash-carts, $364,500; amount of dirt and rubbish removed, 8,063 cubic yards; amount of ashes removed, 7,160 cubic yards; total, 15,193 cubic yards.

Expense of sweepers and carts for week ending July 6, $13,253 06.

Departure for the Old World.

The following is a list of the passengers who left for Liverpool yesterday:

Per steam-ship Wisconsin—Mr. and Mrs. Linthicum, Mrs. L. A. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barnes, Miss C. Barnes, Thurlow Barnes, Mrs. Gen. Woodbury, Miss Woodbury, Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, C. M. and Master W. A. Woodbury, F. H. Allen, Miss De Coppet, Miss Mirandin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kingsland, Rev. J. F. Butterworth, E. B. Musgrove, F. E. and Mrs. Brattingham, E. F. Weeks, sister and child, Mr. and Miss Simonson, Wm. Sommer, Rev. F. Janeschn, J. F. Denison, Thos. French, Mr. Townsend, W. Hardwicke Jancowski, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Foote, Miss L. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Roe and child, Robt. S. Gray, R. S. Weeks, Mrs. Ann French, Thos. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Christy Davis, Mrs. Scofield, sister and child, Mrs. John Gray, Miss Tyler, R. C. Gray, W. W. Van Voorhies, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Welsh and servant, Wm. Crossett, Fred Sewell, Mrs. Geo. Chapman and daughter, Geo. H. Roberts, Robt. Watts, Frank Phelps, F. J. Buttrick, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, E. F. Clarke, J. S. Barclay, E. F. Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Swain.

Per steam-ship Italy—Dr. Edward M. Bouman and wife, Miss Angus, Miss M. J. Tait, Prof. T. S. Doolittle and wife, Albert A. Beckitt and wife, Miss Sadie Bywater, Miss Emily Bywater, Mrs. M. Richardson, Mrs. S. Homer, Mrs. Hartley, R. E. Everson, Alex. Mackenzie, Hy. S. Chase, Jr., Will M. Chase, Mr. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Angus, J. E. Gilmore, Wm. Baylis, John Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Bencovy, Miss Hubbard, Miss Douglas, A. M. Cunningham, Oscar Schiffner, Rev. Dr. Hall, Wm. Rankin, Geo. S. Durgee, J. E. Randolph, Miss Josie Nevins, Miss Ann G. Hall, Miss Ella Rankin, Mrs. Berger, Miss Berger, Mrs. Edw. Kennedy, Miss Lucy Scanlon, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Strint, Miss Nina Strint, Dr. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. Kate Scully, Mrs. Elizabeth Greig, Mrs. W. J. Arnold, Mrs. Jane Harvey, Mrs. Martin, Miss Ida Hartley, Miss Van Dusen, Miss Louise Hartley, Mrs. Jane Voght, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Livingstone, Miss Livingstone, Mrs. Kennedy and infant, Mrs. Bedford, J. T. Peters, R. D. Daly, Alex. Kennedy, F. T. Bradstreet, W. G. Platt, Dr. Wm. Morris, Rev. Jonathan Goble, Philip S. Harris, C. P. Buel, Abram Brown, Jr., Rev. Clarence Buel, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Williams, Rev. John McGoldrick, Chas. H. Smith, Damaria Triscouris, Abraham Powelson, Mrs. Jas. T. Pettus, Miss Mattie E. Pettus, Miss Isabella M. Pettus, Geo. D. Merriam, Albert G. Sisson, Rev. John Tally, Miss Emmeline Brown, T. G. Waddington, A. W. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Prof. Isaac E. Hasbrouck, H. Chantiviteau, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ashcroft, Miss M. L. Everson.

Death from a Scratch by a Dog.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, July 6.

A gentleman told us yesterday the overseer of the Wright River Plantation met his death strangely a few days ago. As he was entering his house, a favorite dog, in the joy of meeting him, leaped upon him, and otherwise signified his delight at seeing his master. While gamboling, one of the paws of the animal scratched the owner's arm above the wrist. In a short time the arm began to swell, and mortification and death ensued. The tear of the flesh was very slight—hardly noticeable.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Silesia, at 11 A. M.... For Havana and West Indies, by the Morro Castle, at 2 P. M.... For Porto Rico, San Domingo, Jamaica, &c., by the Tybee, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.... For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Donau, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Brest, by the Ville de Paris, at 8 A. M.... For Germany, via Stettin, by the Franklin, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn. &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4:38 | Sun sets.... 7:31 | Moon sets. 11:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11:11 | Gov. Island.. 12:00 | Hell Gate.. 1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; De Ruyter, (Ger.,) Polk, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Edith, (Br.,) Hilton, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Carl, (Ger.,) Otten, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Dr. Barth, (Ger.,) Bockwoldt, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Good Intent, (Br.,) Tobee, Dundalk, Snow & Burgess; Teresa, (Br.,) Adams, Gibraltar and Genoa, R. H. Thayer; Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Cavay, Cow Bay, Wm. Ingalls & Co.

Brigs Annie W. Godard, (Br.,) Cranston, Sidney. [illegible]

[illegible] Miss... St. Thomas, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. M. E. Long, [illegible] Bay Harbor, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Wake, Gandy, Richmond; Slaght & Petty; J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Jane, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Brig Cigli, (Nor.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., via Hampton Roads July 4, with coffee to Hagler & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Agatha, (N. G.,) Brockwoldt, Porto Cabello 17 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schr. Georgia, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to R. Alsop—vessel to Sorland, Dearborn & Co. June 28, in coming out of Jacksonville, went ashore on the bar, and was obliged to throw overboard part of the deck load of lumber to get the vessel off.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10.—Arr. bark Napoleon, Dunl, Fraena; brig Ida, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—Arr. steamers Virginia, from Philadelphia; Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. Grace, from West Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York, with passengers from the upper part of this State.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Arr. steamers San Salvador, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; bark Asphodele, from Boston.

Sld. steamers Darien, for Liverpool; Huntsville, for New-York; schr. Jennie F. Willey, for Fall River.

VINEYARD-HAVEN, July 9.—Arr. brigs Abby Watson, Calais, for Providence; J. Means, Portland, for Philadelphia; schrs. Belle Barbour, Providence, for St. John; Ohio, Calais for Baltimore; T. R. McLellan, Portland, for New-York; Annie Freeman, Frankfort, for do.; Lackawanna, Vineyard, Highlands, for do.; Mt. Brempton, Maine, for do.; Mariel, Saco, for do.; Kate R. Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia; J. B. Wing, Beverly, for do.; Lottie, St. John, N. B., for orders; Annie W. Frederickson, do., for Newport; Pavilion, Edgartown, for Fall River; Charles Anstrum, Bangor, for Newport; Ida C. Spofford, of Gloucester, Emily, of Provincetown, both on a mackereling cruise; Nelson, of Gloucester, on a cruise.

Sld. all before reported except brig Abbie Watson, schrs. T. S. McLellan, and Annie Powers.

10th—Arr. schrs. Olive, Hoboken for Charlestown; Ocean Ranger, Elizabethport for Boston; S. L. Burns, Bangor, for Sag Harbor; Abby Weld, do., for New-London; Wellington, do., for Newark; Maria Adelaide, do., for ——; Anaconda, Sullivan, for Eddyville.

Passed by—Schr. Kittie Stevens, St. John, N. B., for New-York.

Sld. all before reported, except the schr. Louise, waiting orders.

European Marine News.

BREST, July 10.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Washington, Capt. Rousseau, from New-York June 29, arr. here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The Allan line steam-ship Caspian has arr. here from Halifax.

The National line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York June 30, has arr. here.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

A.—TINGLEY'S PATENT ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, FOR SALE BY JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON, No. [illegible] Cooper Institute, New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
TRAVELING BRUSHES, IVORY AND WOOD, IN CASES; TRAVELING-BAGS, SHAWL-STRAPS.

STRAUSS
TO
Mason & Hamlin.

BOSTON, June 28, 1872.

The fame of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs is not confined to America; these excellent instruments are widely known in Europe, and in my opinion they richly deserve the warm expressions of praise which have been bestowed upon them. *I know of no similar instruments anywhere at all comparable to them.*

JOHANN STRAUSS.

PESCHKA-LEUTNER
TO
Mason & Hamlin.

BOSTON, June 28, 1872.

MESSRS. MASON & HAMLIN:

GENTLEMEN: I have never seen any reed instruments equal to your Cabinet Organs. They are far superior to the French and German Harmoniums which I have examined. Their tone is pure and musical, the action light and readily responsive to the touch—in short, *the instruments are in every way charming and delightful.*

Yours truly,
MINNA PESCHKA-LEUTNER.

The largest assortment of CABINET ORGANS ever exhibited in this country is now to be seen at the warerooms of the undersigned, and the public are invited to examine the same.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,
NO. 596 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Crystal Chandeliers,
GILT, BRONZE and DECORATED
GAS FIXTURES
of most ELEGANT DESIGNS, unequaled in variety and excellence.
Bronze Figures, Ornaments,
Gilt and Bronze Clocks,
of CLASSIC DESIGNS, and WARRANTED BEST TIME-KEEPERS, MANUFACTURED BY
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,
No. 597 Broadway, New-York.

AM. INSTITUTE FAIR, 1871.

Report of Judges upon GILT AND BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS AND BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:

"*We fully agree that the Bronze Fixtures are superior in Artistic Design, Workmanship and Finish, to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The Bronzes, especially the large pieces, which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The Glass Chandeliers are equal if not superior to the celebrated Osler Manufacture (English) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The Glass is of unusual excellence. They rank A1.*

"W. B. OGDEN, President.
"JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.
"SAM'L D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary."

We cordially invite an examination of our varied and most comprehensive stock, and particularly of our CRYSTAL GAS FIXTURES, which, in variety and excellence, are not equaled elsewhere in the world. SPECIAL DESIGNS for Halls, Churches, &c. Also, designs (exclusive if desired) for elegant dwellings, in gold and real bronze.

DUTY OFF
TEAS.
GREAT
REDUCTION
IN PRICE
AT ALL OUR STORES.
Great American Tea Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The NORTH-WESTERN (BABCOCK) FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY having brought suit against the PHILADELPHIA (GARDNER) FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, for alleged infringement of the Carlier and Vignon Patent, (dated April 11, 1865,) which the said Babcock Company professes to own, in the use of water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas as a means to extinguish fires, we desire to make the following statements all of which we are prepared to fully substantiate by proof:

First—The so-called Carlier and Vignon Patent is invalid for want of novelty, in that a patent was issued to W. H. Phillips in England, in 1844, and in this country in 1849, for a fire extinguisher, in which water impregnated with carbonic acid gas was used as the extinguishing agent.

Second—The said so-called Carlier and Vignon Patent has no legal existence, no legal application ever having been made for it to the Patent Office; and the issuance therefrom was accomplished by gross fraud.

Third—The Babcock Company in this suit [illegible] brought suit for the same claims on the same patent against one Dayton, in the United States Court in New-York, 1870, and the answer of Dayton being filed, setting forth the facts herein alluded to, said suit was dismissed at the cost of the plaintiffs.

The Babcock Company expects to destroy the sale of the Gardner Extinguisher, which has so seriously interfered with their long-enjoyed monopoly, by extensively advertising this suit, and thus intimidating the public. It is our purpose to defeat this fraudulent design, and to this end, we shall shortly publish a history of the matter, which will undeceive the public and expose the worthlessness of the claim called the Carlier and Vignon Patent.

Copies will be mailed to any address on application. This Company will give guarantees against all loss, damage or trouble for use of the Gardner Extinguisher, and will, at its sole expense, defend all suits that may be brought against it.

D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary,
Philadelphia Fire Extinguisher Company,
No. 1,306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.